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1967 OUTLOOK ISSUE

VEGETABLE SITUATION

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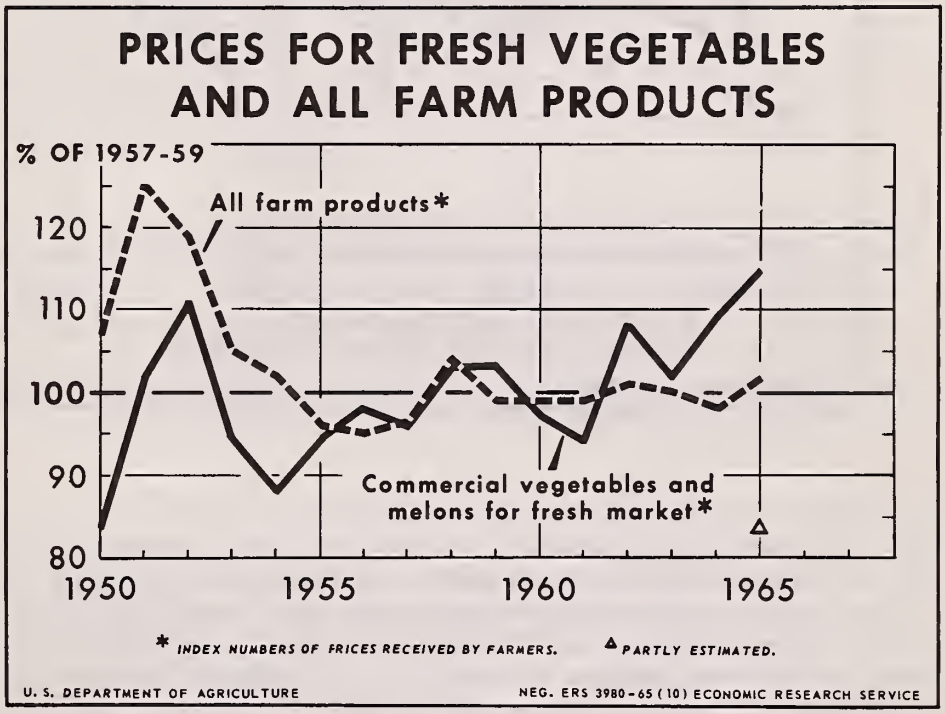
Growing conditions have been especially unfavorable for fresh vegetable production most of this year. Farmers planted only slightly fewer acres than in 1965, but acreage losses were greater and yields were down substantially. Production totaled moderately below that of last year, and was the smallest since 1959. Melon production also was reduced; growers planted less acreage in cantaloups, and summer watermelon crops were badly hurt by hot weather.

In addition to reducing production, the weather distorted harvest schedules during the spring and early summer. This combination resulted in exceptionally strong markets. The index of prices received by farmers for fresh vegetables and melons this year averaged materially above that in 1965, and was an all-time high.



IN THIS ISSUE

Per Capita Consumption Tables

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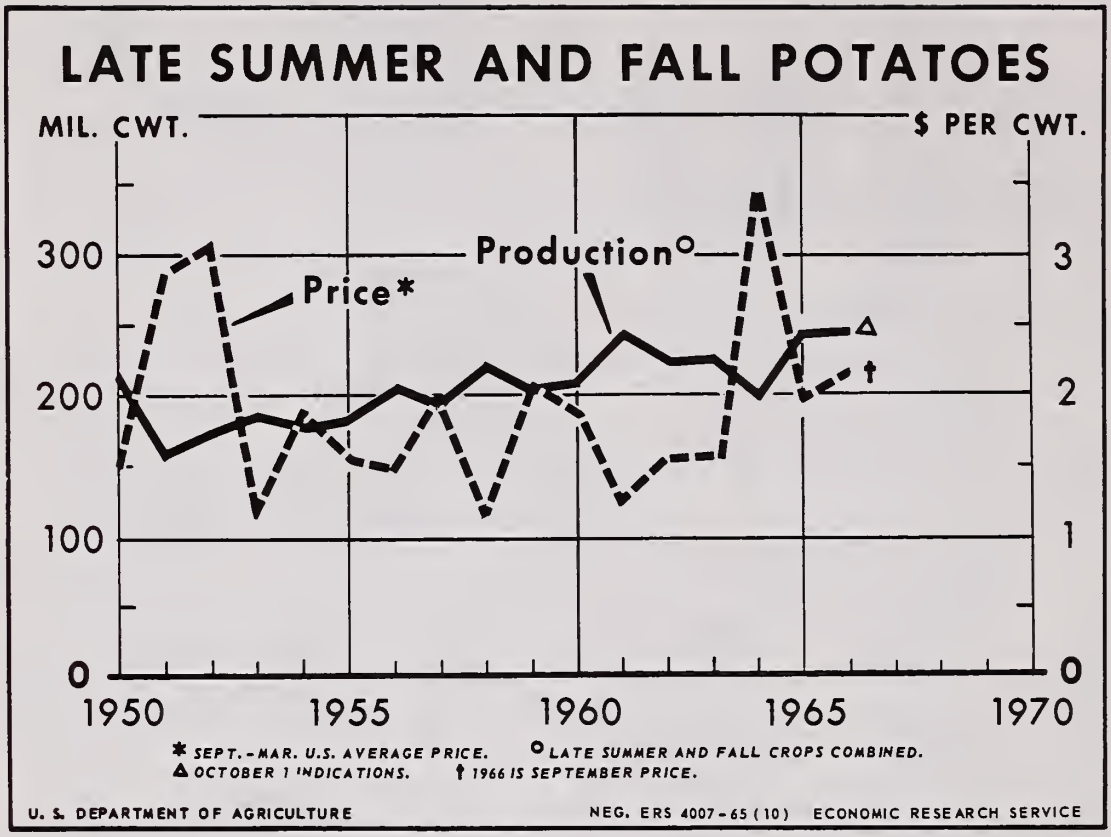

Production of late-summer and fall potatoes this year is estimated as of October 1 at 245 million hundredweight--about the same as a year earlier but 11 percent above the 1960-64 average. Late summer output was a little smaller than in 1965 as a result of dry weather in the East and Midwest. But fall-crop tonnage was expected to be up 1 percent, with large crops in the East and West more than offsetting a moderate decline in the Midwest.

Because of delayed harvests and possibilities of some cold weather damage to the important Idaho crop, prices in early fall were considerably above those of a year earlier. Despite relatively large supplies, markets likely will be strong into midwinter, and prices are expected to average moderately higher than a year ago.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 20, 1966

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Summary	3	Potatoes	13
Fresh Market Vegetables	4	Sweetpotatoes	16
Processed Vegetables		Dry Edible Beans	17
Canned	8	Dry Field Peas	20
Frozen	13	List of Tables	39

SUMMARY

Supplies of fresh vegetables for marketing during November and December are much smaller than the large supplies of last year and a little below the 1960-64 average. Among the major items, supplies of celery are down slightly from last fall, and those of cabbage, lettuce, and onions are down substantially. Carrots are the only leading vegetable in larger supply this fall than last. With prospective output of many items down, fall markets for fresh vegetables are expected to be strong, with prices averaging moderately higher than a year earlier.

Supplies of canned vegetables for the 1966-67 marketing season appear to be about the same as last season. The pack was up moderately but the carryover was relatively small. Total frozen vegetable supplies also are close to those of last season, with a sharp reduction in green pea supplies offsetting increases in most other major items. Markets for processed vegetables are expected to continue strong during 1966-67. Prices for canned vegetables generally are running about the same or higher than a year earlier. Among principal frozen vegetables, f.o.b. prices for sweet corn are under pressure of large supplies, but prices for green beans and peas are up sharply.

Potato supplies for fall and winter marketing are about the same as the large volume of last year. Fall-crop production, estimated at 216 million hundredweight on October 1, is 1 percent larger than in 1965. Production is up 5 percent from last year in the East, and up 2 percent in the West. Prospective fall output in the Midwest is 6 percent smaller than in 1965. Markets are strong, and prices during the next 3 to 4 months likely will average moderately above those of a year earlier.

Sweetpotato production is indicated 13 percent smaller than the large crop in 1965 but about average. Tonnage is below last year in all leading

States, with particularly large reductions in New Jersey, North Carolina, and Louisiana, States where many sweetpotatoes are stored for later sale. Harvest is near its peak, and prices are substantially above year-earlier levels. For the season, prices to growers are expected to average sharply above the depressed prices of last season.

Supplies of dry edible beans during the 1966-67 season are sharply above the short supply last season, and moderately above the recent 5-year average. Carryover stocks were light, but production, at 21.2 million hundredweight, is 28 percent larger than in 1965. Although both domestic use and export movement likely will increase this season, bean supplies are large relative to market needs and prices are expected to average considerably below the high prices of last season.

Dry pea supplies are much below the heavy supplies of last season due to a smaller carryover and reduced output. The market is strong, and prices likely will average the highest in several years.

FRESH MARKET VEGETABLES

General Demand Prospects

There has been a substantial expansion in the U.S. economy so far this year and continued gains are anticipated in coming months. Near-full employment, rising personal income, and increasing population have materially strengthened the demand for food, including vegetables. While the demand for vegetables is likely to continue at a high level next year, prices for individual commodities will be influenced, as usual, by the quantity and quality of production, and by the timeliness of harvests.

Fall Supplies Down From Year Ago

Total supplies of fresh vegetables for fall marketing are smaller than a year ago, but close to the 1960-64 average. Part of the decline results from the difficult growing conditions during the summer. Cabbage and onion supplies in particular are down materially because of earlier bad weather. There probably will be slightly less celery and much less late-fall lettuce this year than last. However, the indicated supply of carrots is up moderately. Prices for fresh vegetables have been relatively high for several months because of curtailed supplies. Since prospective fall supplies are reduced, prices in the next few months probably will continue high, averaging moderately above year-earlier levels.

Foreign Trade

Despite reduced output and high prices, U.S. exports of fresh vegetables from October 1965 through June 1966--the months of most active export trade--were a fifth larger than a year earlier. As usual, Canada was the principal outlet, although movement of several items to Western Europe was up significantly.

Prospects for expanding foreign trade in fresh vegetables are favorable. Exports to the Canadian market likely will continue the uptrend of recent years, and better marketing techniques such as the use of shipping line container services and jet airline transportation may result in larger sales to Europe.

The United States also imports large quantities of fresh vegetables and melons during the winter and spring months, mostly from Mexico. Vegetable production capacity in Mexico is increasing; marketing facilities are being improved; and a continued sharp uptrend in U.S. imports of winter vegetables from Mexico appears likely. A recent publication, "Survey of Mexican Vegetable and Melon Production" gives a detailed description of the Mexican vegetable industry. A free copy may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Room 5918, Washington, D. C. 20250.

Outlook for Principal Items

Cabbage--The hot summer caused extensive damage to cabbage in northern growing areas. Late-summer output was substantially smaller than in 1965, and prospective early-fall production for fresh market and kraut use is down 17 percent. With supplies short, markets have been exceptionally strong; prices held at record highs all summer. Although prices eased downward as fall-crop harvests increased, f.o.b. prices in early October were more than double the low levels of a year ago. Markets likely will remain strong through the fall.

The late-fall crop, which provides only a small portion of fall cabbage supplies, is expected to be 13 percent smaller this year than last. Although all States expect smaller crops, most of the decline is the result of too much rain in North Carolina. Both acreage and yields there are down considerably.

Growers have reported intentions to harvest 2 percent fewer acres of winter cabbage in 1967 than in 1966. Prospective acreage is down 4 percent in Texas where planting has been slower than usual. A reduction also is indicated in Arizona, but growers in both Florida and California plan the same acreage as a year earlier. Average yields on the intended acreage would result in a production moderately smaller than either this year or the 1961-65 average. Winter-crop supplies usually are available in volume during December.

Carrots--Fall carrot supplies are moderately larger than last year. Early-fall crop output, at 6.5 million hundredweight, is up 2 percent. Most of the increase is the result of a sharp acreage expansion in Texas, where the bulk of the carrots are marketed fresh. Among principal eastern and midwestern States (where some carrots go fresh but many are processed), tonnage is the same as last year in New York, and up slightly in Wisconsin. But smaller crops are likely in New England, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. Late-fall production in California, which usually accounts for about half of the total movement to fresh market during the fall, is estimated at 2.6 million hundredweight, up 9 percent from last year.

Carrots are one of the few vegetables in ample supply this summer and fall. Despite relatively large crops, however, prices have been running the

same as to a little above the moderate prices of a year earlier, with the market apparently supported by the general shortage of fresh vegetables. Since no important change in the supply situation is likely into late fall, markets for carrots are expected to be stable.

Supply data on winter carrots are not yet available. USDA's Acreage-Marketing Guide recommended a 1967 acreage the same as that of 1966. With average yields, production would be up 7 percent. Early reports indicate that seeding in the Lower Valley of Texas, the leading winter-crop area, has been delayed somewhat, but that water for irrigation is abundant. Moderate winter carrot supplies probably will move as usual, in December.

Lettuce--Supplies of lettuce during the remaining weeks of fall are expected to be substantially smaller than a year ago. Early-fall tonnage, at 6.6 million hundredweight, was slightly larger than in 1965. The increase resulted from larger output in New Jersey, New Mexico, and Oregon. Tonnage was about the same as last year in California and Washington, but smaller in Texas. Although some lettuce will be harvested in early-fall crop States during November, the usual rapid seasonal decline in volume is likely.

Harvest of Arizona's late-fall crop is active and the State will furnish most of the U.S. lettuce supply into late December. Partly because of heavy rains, acreage is down considerably from last year. Prospective output is 13 percent smaller than in 1965.

Markets for lettuce have been strong since early summer, with prices averaging sharply above those of a year earlier. With relatively light supplies in prospect in coming weeks, prices likely will continue much above the low prices of a year earlier.

Production data are not yet available on winter-crop lettuce. USDA's guide suggested a 1967 acreage equal to that in 1966 with the objective of 1 percent less output. Winter lettuce usually is marketed in large volume by mid-December. However, harvest may be late this year because of extensive rain damage to lettuce in California's Imperial Valley, the leading winter crop area.

Onions--Supplies of onions for marketing this fall and winter are much smaller than the heavy supply available last year, and moderately below the 1960-64 average.

The late-summer onion crop, a large part of which is stored for later sale, is estimated at 17.8 million hundredweight, compared with 20.9 million in 1965 and an average of 18.4 million. Eastern tonnage, mostly in New York, is down 40 percent from last year as a result of a tenth less acreage and sharply lower yields. Total production in the Midwest is off more than a fifth. Although most of the reduction occurred in Michigan, smaller crops also are expected in most other midwestern States. Combined output in the western States is about the same as the big crop in 1965 and considerably above the 1960-64 average. Prospective production in California, where large quantities go to dehydrators, is 6 percent larger than last year because of more acreage. The

western Oregon crop, mostly marketed late in the storage season, is up substantially. But other western States expect fewer onions, with cuts of 6 percent in Colorado, 12 percent in Washington, and 3 percent in the Idaho-eastern Oregon area.

Onion production in many areas has been curtailed by adverse weather this year, and markets for 1966-crop onions have been exceptionally strong. F.o.b. prices during the April-August period averaged $6 per hundredweight compared with a 5-year average of $3.50. Despite some decline as late-summer crop harvests became active, prices in early October remained sharply above year-earlier levels. Since supplies are relatively small, markets likely will continue strong until movement of the south Texas crop reaches volume next spring.

Growers in Texas have reported intentions to have 21,200 acres for 1967 spring harvest, 28 percent more than were harvested in 1966 when extremely heavy losses occurred because of excessive rains. Average yields on the intended acreage would result in an early spring output sharply above the short crop in 1966, but moderately smaller than the 1961-65 average.

Celery--Total supplies of celery for fall marketing are slightly smaller than in 1965. The decline reflects smaller early-fall crops in the East and Midwest where both acreage and yields are down. Prospective late-fall output in California--which accounts for about 80 percent of total fall production--is 2 percent larger than in 1965 as a result of more acreage.

With harvest active in all fall-crop areas, markets for celery were under pressure during October. F.o.b. prices California shipping points averaged $1.92 per 16-inch crate during the week ending October 15, compared with $2.88 a year earlier. However, improved prices are in prospect in November as harvest of early-fall crops declines and the holiday demand increases.

Winter-crop celery will be available in early November from Florida, where acreage planted through September was considerably above last year. This season, as last, marketing of Florida celery will be regulated under a Federal marketing order. Southern California's winter-crop harvest begins in December.

Tomatoes--Production of early fall tomatoes in California, which furnishes the bulk of fresh tomato supplies during October and early November, is indicated at 3.2 million hundredweight, down 3 percent from last year's small output. Because of more competition from remaining Eastern and Midwestern crops, prices for early shipments out of California were relatively low. By mid-October, however, markets had strengthened and prices were close to the high levels of last fall. Continued high prices appear likely since tonnage is small, and the important late-fall crop in Florida has been set back by weather.

Florida growers have 9,200 acres for fall harvest, the same as in 1965. Although losses from hurricane Inez in fall-crop areas apparently were light, yields and harvest schedules may be affected. Growers in Texas have 1,800 acres of tomatoes--many more than in 1965. Harvest is due in early November, with most of the tomatoes likely moving to markets within the State.

The hurricane caused heavy damage to early tomato fields in Dade County, the main winter-crop area. Although most of the winter crop is planted in the October-December period, the damage likely will result in reduced domestic volume in early winter. As usual, domestic supplies will be supplemented by imports from Mexico and Caribbean countries, and available supplies are expected to be larger than last year. Actual volume imported will be influenced to some extent by prevailing price levels.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

General Outlook

The 1966-67 marketing season for processed vegetables apparently is going to closely resemble last season. Canned vegetable supplies are expected to total about the same as a year earlier, with supplies of most items about in line with trade needs. Also like last year, there probably will be a few items in tight supply and no items in particularly burdensome supply. Frozen vegetable supplies generally are expected to be up from last season, but though supplies of a few may be relatively large, no special marketing problems are anticipated. Consumer demand for processed vegetables likely will continue strong, and overall, prices are expected to average close to the high levels of last season.

Output for Processing Above Last Year

Early October reports for crops which account for two-thirds of the total processing vegetable tonnage indicate a production this year 5 percent larger than in 1965, and 8 percent above the 1960-64 average (table 1). The output of spinach during the first half of 1966 was up sharply from last year, and substantial increases are expected for lima beans, beets, and sweet corn. Moderately more tonnage is in prospect for tomatoes. The production of snap beans was about the same as in 1965, and large reductions are indicated for green peas and contract cabbage for kraut. Estimates of production for processing are not yet available for cucumbers for pickles, open-market cabbage for kraut, asparagus, and fall-crop spinach.

Canned Vegetable Prospects for 1966-67

Supplies of canned vegetables this season are expected to be about the same as last season. The total pack will be larger this year than last, but the aggregate carryover was down.

Beginning stocks this season of snap beans, peas, and sauerkraut were considerably above the moderate levels of a year earlier. But supplies of tomatoes and tomato products were down materially, and those of all other major items were down sharply. Total carryover of the principal canned vegetables was about 7 percent below a year earlier, and the smallest since 1961.

Table 1.--Acreage and production of commercial vegetables for processing

Crop	Planted acreage			Production		
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 1/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Green lima beans	90.0	90.2	100.3	98.2	96.4	106.6
Snap beans	200.2	246.2	256.0	455.6	540.2	538.9
Beets	17.7	15.8	17.6	186.2	178.0	197.9
Cabbage for kraut (contract)	8.3	9.0	9.9	136.3	166.8	154.4
Sweet corn	428.3	430.6	466.2	1,612.3	1,613.6	1,878.2
Green peas	419.2	462.5	474.1	496.9	601.9	507.1
Spinach (winter and spring)	24.2	19.9	20.6	119.7	96.4	128.8
Tomatoes	288.2	258.8	292.6	4,459.9	4,482.7	4,685.6
Total with production 3/	1,476.1	1,533.1	1,637.4	7,565.1	7,776.0	8,197.5
Asparagus	109.2	97.9	4/	130.2	119.2	4/
Cabbage for kraut (open market)	4.1	4.0	4/	65.2	72.2	4/
Cucumbers for pickles	112.8	115.3	138.2	416.3	442.1	5/
Spinach (fall)	7.3	6.1	5/	22.9	27.9	5/
Total 10 vegetables 3/	1,709.6	1,756.4	--	8,199.8	8,437.3	--

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Indicated.
3/ May not add to total due to rounding.
4/ Will be available in December.
5/ Will be available in November.

Data from Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, July-October, 1966.

Supplies of canned peas, asparagus, and spinach appear to be moderately smaller than a year ago. Carryover plus expected packs indicate the supply of canned carrots also may be down moderately, while that of kraut likely will be down sharply. Supplies of beets, snap beans, lima beans, and most tomato items are expected to be about the same as a year earlier. Sweet corn supplies likely will be up moderately from the low level of last season.

Although prices for most canned vegetables were exceptionally high, total disappearance last season was only slightly below the record movement of the previous season. Among leading items, use of snap beans and kraut was the largest ever; disappearance of several tomato products was particularly heavy, even though prices were record-high.

The market for canned vegetables is expected to remain strong during the 1966-67 season. Opening prices for a few items such as sweet corn and the tomato concentrates were down from the highs of last spring. But markets generally have strengthened in recent weeks, and in early October prices for all items were the same or higher than a year earlier. No major changes are expected through the season.

Outlook for Major Items

Snap beans--Total production of snap beans for processing is expected to be nearly the same as the large tonnage of last year, which means continued abundant supplies of both canned and frozen beans. Although the canned pack may be slightly smaller than that in 1965, the carryover was relatively large. Total canned supplies during the 1966-67 marketing season probably will be close to the record-large supply available last season. Frozen snap bean supplies this season may be the largest ever, with a bigger pack more than offsetting a reduced carryover.

On a regional basis, canned supplies in the West probably will be up substantially, since carryover stocks were up about a fourth and prospective tonnage is up 15 percent. Midwestern supplies appear to be about the same as a year earlier; the carryover was large but output is down. Supplies in both the East and South probably are smaller than last season due to smaller packs.

Because of relatively large supplies, Western markets may be under some pressure in coming months. However, the reduction in prospective new-pack supplies in the eastern two-thirds of the country bolstered early season canned snap bean markets. In early October, f.o.b. prices in the West were steady while those in other areas were up a little from opening levels. For the season as a whole, prices are expected to average about the same as last season.

Sweet corn--Supplies of canned sweet corn likely will be moderately above the light supply of last season. Carryover stocks were down sharply, offsetting part of the anticipated big increase in pack.

Indicated production of sweet corn for processing, of which about four-fifths typically is used for canning, is 16 percent larger than in 1965. Tonnage is up 24 percent in the Midwest and up 20 percent in the West. Eastern

output may be off about a fifth from last year, reflecting low yields due to the summer drought.

Although above last season, the prospective sweet corn supply for 1966-67 is smaller than the recent 5-year average, and appears to be short of trade requirements. In early October, f.o.b. prices for new-pack corn were moderately below the extreme highs of last spring but sharply above average. For the 1966-67 season, prices are expected to average about the same as those of last season.

Green peas--Total supplies of canned peas this season are 7 percent smaller than those available last season but a little above the recent 5-year average. Carryover stocks were much larger than a year earlier, but the 1966 pack was down 15 percent.

The pack of early harvested varieties of green peas was moderately larger than last year. However, because of weather damage to the later crops in the Midwest and West, the pack of the sweet varieties was off sharply. Although overall grade of the pack was a little lower than in 1965, the proportion in the preferred small sieve sizes was up.

Supplies of canned peas probably are moderately below normal trade needs, pointing to a strong market for this item in coming months. Prices in early October were a shade above the high levels of a year earlier.

Tomatoes--Aggregate supplies of canned tomatoes and tomato products this season are expected to be a little smaller than the moderate supply available last season. Carryover stocks were down approximately 15 percent from a year earlier, offsetting an expected moderate increase in total pack.

Production for processing is estimated at 4.7 million tons, up 5 percent from 1965. Output in California, the leading producer, amounted to 3.1 million tons, 26 percent above last year. However, adverse weather damaged crops in other leading areas. Eastern tonnage was down 30 percent, and that in the Midwest was off 23 percent.

Supplies of all items probably are close to those of a year earlier. Indications are that California canners put a smaller than usual share of the raw tonnage into concentrate products and more into peeled tomatoes. But any increase in western tomato output likely will be offset by prospective substantial declines in packs of this item in the East and Midwest. Markets for all processed tomato items are firm; prices this season probably will average about the same as the high prices of last season.

Sauerkraut--Carryover stocks of kraut were much larger this year than last. But cabbage production has been curtailed by bad weather. The 1966 kraut pack likely will be substantially smaller than in 1965, and total supplies during the 1966-67 marketing season are expected to be relatively small.

Tonnage of cabbage grown under contract to packers is estimated at 154,400 tons, 7 percent smaller than in 1965. Among the leading States, output

is up 15 percent over last year in New York, but down 22 percent in Ohio, and a fifth in Wisconsin. Additional cabbage for kraut use is bought on the open market with volume dependent on supplies available and prevailing prices. Open-market purchases this year are expected to be smaller than usual; production is down materially from a year ago, and prices have been the highest in many years.

Prices for kraut have been rising, and in early October averaged a little above the moderate levels that prevailed during most of last season. For the 1966-67 season as a whole, prices likely will average considerably above year-earlier levels.

Outlook for Other Canned Items

Prospective supplies of canned lima beans for 1966-67 are about the same as last season. This year, as last, carryover stocks were nominal, and not much change in pack appears likely. Production for processing in the important Midwestern canning areas is up sharply from last year. But relatively small crops are indicated in the East. Markets continue strong with prices in early October holding at the high levels of a year earlier. No important change is anticipated through the season.

Canned spinach supplies are relatively small. Although the 1966 spring pack was 17 percent larger than a year earlier, carryover stocks were down sharply and movement so far has been close to that of last season. So remaining stocks appear to be moderately below the light supply of a year ago. Markets have been strong with prices averaging materially higher than last season. Little change is anticipated until 1967 pack prospects develop early next spring.

Canners' supplies of asparagus for the 1966-67 marketing season were about the same as last season but sharply below the recent 5-year average. Most of the decline from average was due to a small supply of white asparagus--packed in California and moved mostly to foreign markets. With supplies of this style tight, canned exports have been off sharply the last 18 to 24 months. Prices for both green and white asparagus are holding at record-high levels.

Supplies of canned beets during the 1966-67 season are expected to be close to the moderate supply of last season. Carryover stocks in mid-year were relatively light, considerably offsetting a large increase in pack. Production for processing this year is estimated 11 percent above that in 1965. Output in Wisconsin is down moderately because of low yields, but big increases are likely in all other major States. The prospective canned supply is a little below the recent 5-year average, indicating that prices for the season will average near the relatively high prices of last season.

Supplies of cucumber pickles this season are expected to be larger than those available during the 1965-66 season. Carryover stocks were relatively light but a much larger pack appears likely. Plantings were up nearly a fifth over last year and trade reports indicate much better yields in the northern and western producing areas.

Frozen Vegetable Outlook

Supplies of most frozen vegetables available for marketing during the 1966-67 season are expected to be the same or above those of a year earlier. Although carryover stocks were relatively light, packs generally were larger than in 1965. However, because of a much smaller supply of green peas, total frozen supplies this season appear to be about the same as last season.

Pack data are available for only a few items. The frozen asparagus pack, at 35 million pounds, was 13 percent larger than in 1965. The spring spinach pack amounted to 115 million pounds, about a fifth above last year and record large. Increased output also appears likely for snap beans, lima beans, sweet corn, broccoli, and cauliflower. However, the green pea pack, at 375 million pounds, was down 15 percent from the record of last year.

Stocks of frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) on October 1 were 1.21 billion pounds compared with 1.17 billion last year. Stocks of green peas were down about a tenth, and there were slightly fewer lima beans. Cold storage holdings of all other items were larger than a year earlier. Stocks of snap beans were up 4 percent, and those of sweet corn were up 12 percent and record large. Sharp increases were reported in holdings of broccoli, cauliflower, mixed vegetables, and spinach.

Although supplies of most items are larger, prices are holding close to the high prices of a year earlier. Sweet corn is the only major item experiencing market weakness. With the pack probably exceptionally large, prices in early October were down slightly from last year. In contrast, prices for peas and snap beans were up sharply. For the season as a whole, frozen vegetable prices overall likely will average slightly to moderately higher than last season.

POTATOES

Supply Prospects

Early prospects for late-summer and fall potato crops pointed to some decline in production this year compared with last. Although growers had planted considerably more acres, spring and early summer weather was poor in many areas and relatively low yields appeared likely. However, late growing conditions were good, particularly in the West, and supplies for marketing during the next 4 to 5 months appear to be around those of last year. The late-summer crop, at 29.4 million hundredweight, is 3 percent below last year. Crops in the East and Midwest benefited little from the better weather; output in both areas is down considerably. But production is up substantially in the West due to more acres in Washington and higher yields in Colorado and California.

The fall potato crop is estimated as of October 1 at 216 million hundredweight, up 1 percent from last year and 13 percent above the 1960-64 average. Production is slightly larger than in 1965 in the West, and moderately larger in the East. Producers in the Midwest expect fewer potatoes this year than last.

Table 2.--Fall potatoes: Production by areas, United States

Year	8 Eastern States	9 Central States	9 Western States	Fall total 1/
	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.
Average:				
1960-64	66	44	2/80	2/191
1960	62	45	67	175
1961	68	48	89	205
1962	69	46	2/80	2/195
1963	66	44	2/87	2/197
1964	66	38	2/69	2/172
1965	62	50	2/101	2/214
1966 3/	66	47	2/103	2/216

1/ May not add to total due to rounding.
2/ Potatoes in Colorado, Idaho, and Oregon were reclassified in 1964, beginning with the 1962 crop, between the late summer and fall groups. The net effect of these changes was an increase of approximately 4 million hundredweight in the fall estimates.
3/ Indicated as of October 1.
Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual and monthly reports.

Estimated fall-crop output in the East is up 5 percent from last year. Maine and upstate New York account for most of the increase. Acreage and yields are up in both States, and substantially larger crops are expected. The Long Island fall crop also is well above 1965 but part of the increase resulted from a delay in progress of some potatoes originally intended for summer harvest. Indicated fall tonnage is about the same as last year in all other leading eastern areas except Pennsylvania where the summer drought resulted in a substantial drop in production.

Prospective fall-crop tonnage in the Central States is down 6 percent from 1965, with smaller production likely in most major States. Output is expected to be off slightly in Wisconsin and substantially in Michigan, with dry weather the main problem in both areas. In contrast, too much early summer rainfall reduced prospects in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota, and the States' combined production is 8 percent smaller than in 1965.

Because of excellent late-season growing weather, yields in all western States were above average, and total regional output was estimated 2 percent above last year according to the October Crop Report. In Idaho, where early prospects were especially dim, prospective tonnage is only 1 percent smaller than in 1965. Tonnage in Washington is up 16 percent and record-large. Slight

to moderate increases are likely in Montana, Colorado, and Oregon. Progress of most western crops was slow this year and a larger than usual portion of the acreage remained to be harvested during October, particularly in Idaho. A mid-October cold spell damaged potatoes in unharvested fields. The impact of the freeze upon output has not yet been evaluated.

However, 1966 fall potato crops in other areas generally were harvested under favorable weather conditions. This was in marked contrast to a year earlier when low temperatures and heavy rains in numerous areas of the Midwest and East caused major problems during harvest and during later marketing out of storage.

Foreign Trade

Nearly all of the U.S. potato crop is used domestically. Exports of tablestock typically account for about 1 percent of annual production, and generally are 4 times as large as imports. Most of the foreign trade is with Canada. U.S. exports to that country have been much larger this year than last, mainly because of heavier movement of new-crop potatoes last spring. In addition, larger quantities of U.S. potatoes were used by Canadian food processors.

Exports of dried potato products recently have increased considerably. During 1965, U.S. exports of dehydrated potatoes, mostly dried, amounted to 1.8 million pounds. Movement of this product through July this year was up sharply over year-earlier levels. Exports of flakes also are up sharply. The bulk of the dried products goes to the United Kingdom and Sweden.

Imports into the United States this year are down sharply due to smaller Canadian output in 1965 as well as lower U.S. prices. Canada reports a sharp increase in 1966 potato production. Nevertheless, movement to the United States this fall and winter probably will be smaller than a year earlier because of larger production in the East, the principal area of distribution.

Fall and Winter Market Outlook

Potato markets have been fairly strong since mid-summer. Prices in the East and several midwestern areas have been running considerably above year-earlier levels, with early strength due to drought-curtailed supplies, and later support partly resulting from rain-slowed harvests. Prices in the West also were above those of last year through the summer, but weakened appreciably as the crop outlook improved in early fall, and then strengthened as cold weather prevailed in Idaho. In mid-October, prices in most major producing areas were averaging substantially higher than a year earlier.

No major change in the overall price level for potatoes is likely into mid-winter. The indicated production is relatively large, and because of fewer harvest problems, the marketable portion of production probably will be greater than a year ago. But the regional distribution of supply is only a little more normal this season than last. (Eastern supplies still are a shade below average.) Quantities used by chippers are expected to increase in line with the

trend of recent years, and other food processors probably will operate at a high level. Prices are expected to average moderately higher than a year earlier.

SWEETPOTATOES

Production Smaller Than Last Year

Following a season of heavy supplies and low prices, growers in most States reduced sweetpotato acreage this year, and total 1966 plantings were down 10 percent from 1965. Yields are expected to run below the record highs of last year due to unfavorable summer weather. With both acreage and yields down, indicated production, at 16.2 million hundredweight, is 13 percent smaller than in 1965 and a little above the 1960-64 average.

Prospective output is smaller than last year in all major areas (table 3). Total production is down 13 percent in the Middle Atlantic region where drought was particularly severe. New Jersey growers expect to have 21 percent fewer sweetpotatoes this year than last, while indicated tonnage in the Maryland-Virginia area, where most of the crop is marketed during the fall, is down about a tenth. Production in the South Atlantic area is off substantially, mainly because of prospective big reductions in the Carolinas. The crop in North Carolina, the area's leading producer, is down 16 percent; production in South Carolina is 18 percent smaller than in 1965. Sweetpotato output in the Central area probably will be about 15 percent smaller than last year. Growers in Mississippi report their crop may be only slightly smaller than last year. But in Louisiana, the country's leading sweetpotato producing State, expected production is down a fifth. In contrast with most other areas, weather was favorable in Texas and high yields are likely. But output is off 9 percent as a result of less acreage. California's crop, most of which is marketed in the Pacific Coast States, is 2 percent smaller than in 1965.

Strong Market Likely

As a result of delays in harvest due to weather together with the indicated smaller production, marketings so far this season have been much lighter than last year. Unloads in the leading terminals through early October were about a tenth fewer than a year earlier, and markets were relatively strong. F.o.b. prices at Louisiana shipping points for the week ending October 15 averaged $3.18 per 50-pound crate of U.S. No. 1 uncured Porto Rico type sweetpotatoes compared with $2.58 a year earlier.

Marketings are expected to be at peak volume through December, then decline seasonally during the winter and spring. Prices likely will follow the usual seasonal pattern, with prices lowest during the next few weeks when harvest is most active, then rising to peak levels in the spring of 1967 as supplies diminish. For the season as a whole, prices are expected to average sharply above the low prices of last season.

Table 3.--Sweetpotatoes: Production by areas, United States

Area	Average 1960-64	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/	1966 2/
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Middle Atlantic 3/	3,974	4,151	3,593	4,997	3,581	3,544	3,774	3,268
South Atlantic 4/	4,317	3,778	3,866	5,208	4,387	4,346	5,143	4,490
South Central 5/	6,939	6,612	6,758	8,024	6,798	6,507	8,788	7,473
North Central 6/	226	224	214	242	239	207	245	222
California	772	680	782	891	826	680	798	779
Total	16,227	15,445	15,213	19,362	15,831	15,284	18,748	16,232

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Indicated. 3/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. 4/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. 5/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. 6/ Missouri and Kansas.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual and monthly reports.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Larger Supply Than Last Season

Supplies of dry edible beans during the 1966-67 marketing season likely will be much larger than the short supply of last season, and only a little below the record supply in 1963-64. The increase over last season is due to a bigger crop, since carryover stocks were smaller. Total carryover on September 1 this year was especially light, with CCC holdings nominal and commercial stocks the smallest since the late 1950s.

Estimated production, at 21.2 million 100-pound bags, is 28 percent larger than the small crop in 1965 and 11 percent above the 1960-64 average. A moderate expansion in acreage and better yields were responsible for the sharp rise in production over last year. Growers harvested 4 percent more acres, and the expected U.S. average yield of 1,333 pounds compares with the unusually low 1,076 pounds realized in 1965.

Although 1966-crop dry bean yields showed a marked improvement over low 1965 levels, output per acre was below average in many States because of adverse growing conditions. Hot, dry weather was an early season problem in Michigan and New York, and beans in California suffered from a late summer heat wave. High temperatures also were detrimental in Idaho. However, in sharp contrast to 1965 when excessive rains during harvest reduced volume and quality, harvest weather was favorable this year, and bean quality is reported as generally good.

Supplies of Both White and Colored Beans Relatively Large

Estimates of 1966-crop dry edible bean production by classes will not be available until December. However, prospects by areas indicate that supplies of both white and colored beans will be much larger this year than last, and moderately above the recent 5-year average. Supplies of white beans probably will total about a third more than the short supply of last season, with big increases in all leading classes. Supplies of pea beans and Great Northerns are expected to be up sharply over last season and the largest since 1963. Prospective total supplies of colored beans are more than a tenth larger than in 1965-66. Pinto supplies probably will be up moderately, while substantial increases appear likely in supplies of small red beans and red kidney beans. Because of relatively small crops in California, supplies of large and baby lima beans are expected to be light.

Production by Areas

Dry edible bean crops in all areas are expected to be much larger this year than last. Total production in Michigan, which grows most of the pea beans and over a third of the red kidney beans, is estimated at 8.0 million hundredweight compared with the low 5.6 million in 1965 (table 4). Prospective output in New York, primarily red kidneys, is up 50 percent from last year.

Table 4.--Dry edible beans: Production by areas, United States 1/

Year	Michigan	New York	Northwest 2/	Southwest 3/	California	U.S. total 4/
	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.
Average: 1960-64	7.4	1.2	5.1	2.1	3.3	19.0
1960	6.2	1.2	5.2	2.0	3.2	17.9
1961	7.4	1.3	5.4	2.6	3.5	20.3
1962	7.4	1.2	4.6	1.9	3.4	18.6
1963	8.6	1.0	5.2	2.4	3.5	20.6
1964	7.6	1.2	4.4	1.7	3.0	17.8
1965 5/	5.6	.9	4.8	2.1	3.2	16.5
1966 6/	8.0	1.4	6.0	2.5	3.4	21.2

1/ Cleaned basis. 2/ Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington. 3/ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. 4/ May not add to total due to rounding. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Indicated.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual and monthly reports.

The Northwest expects a total crop of 6 million bags, up 29 percent over 1965. Indicated output in Idaho, the leading producer in the area, is 16 percent above last year and the largest since the late 1950s. Idaho grows mostly pintos, Great Northerns, and small reds. Tonnage in Nebraska, which usually provides more than half of the Great Northern supply, is up two-fifths.

Production in the Southwest, nearly all pintos, is expected to be sharply above that of last year with big increases in all States. Estimated output in Colorado, the dominant producer with over 90 percent of the regional tonnage, is 17 percent larger than in 1965.

California's total dry bean crop is indicated more than a tenth above last year. Prospective output of large limas is down 14 percent but a larger crop of baby limas appears likely. Increased production also is indicated for blackeyes and small white varieties.

1966-Crop Price Supports

The national average support price for 1966-crop dry edible beans is $6.33 per hundredweight. The national average price is up 1 cent per hundredweight from that for the 1965 crop only because of a change in class weights. Support rates for individual classes are unchanged.

The support prices are for U.S. No. 1 grade beans, cleaned and bagged with all charges (except those for receiving and loading out) paid through maturity dates for price-support loans on the 1966 crop. Loans in Michigan and New York will be available through March 31 and mature on April 30. In all other States, loans will be available through May 31 and mature June 30.

Support prices for 1966-crop beans by classes are: pea and medium white, $6.15-$6.65 per hundredweight, depending on area; Great Northern, $6.71-$7.21; small white and flat small white, $7.52; pinto, $5.97-$6.57; red kidney, $8.26-$8.70; pink, $7.32; small red, $7.37-$7.47; large lima, $10.24-$10.39; and baby lima, $5.59.

Demand and Price Prospects for 1966-Crop Beans

Total market demand for 1966-crop dry beans likely will be strengthened somewhat by rebuilding of inventories, particularly in overseas markets. Trade reports indicate that after 2 years of curtailed buying of U.S. beans--due to low quality or tight supplies--canners' stocks in Europe are relatively low. Thus, commercial exports during the 1966-67 season are expected to be sharply above the 2.4 million bags exported last season. Prospective shipments under P.L. 480 programs cannot yet be evaluated. Inventory replenishment apparently is not an important factor in the domestic market. But with supplies more abundant, domestic use this season is expected to be materially larger than last season, with commercial sales supplemented by governmental distribution. On October 12, the USDA announced a Section 32 purchase program designed to remove excess supplies from the market. Beans purchased will be distributed to school lunch and State institutions, and to needy persons.

With remaining stocks limited, prices for beans remained high through August. However, markets quickly adjusted to new-crop supplies as harvest became active in late summer. Prices to growers averaged $7.19 per hundredweight during September, moderately below a year earlier but above the 5-year average for the month. In early October, prices f.o.b. country warehouses were above year-earlier levels for light supplies of lima beans, and down only slightly for moderate supplies of red kidney beans. But prices for all other leading classes were substantially lower than a year ago. Prospects for the 1966-67 season as a whole point to prices averaging much below the high $8.89 of last season, but about the same as the 1960-64 average.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Supply Relatively Light

Supplies of dry field peas for marketing during the 1966-67 season appear to be much smaller than the heavy supplies available last season, and the smallest since 1961. Carryover stocks at the start of the season were down sharply from a year earlier, and production was down substantially. Indicated 1966 output, at 3.4 million hundredweight, was 16 percent smaller than in 1965, and about a fifth below the 1960-64 average. The drop in production this year was due to lower yields because of adverse spring weather. Acreage was up moderately from last year.

Demand and Price Prospects

The overall market demand for dry peas probably will be as strong this season as last. Normal domestic needs for peas appear to change little from year to year. However, movement to domestic outlets this season probably will be down from a year earlier when large quantities were distributed under USDA donation programs. Foreign use of U.S. peas has trended sharply upward over the past 10 to 15 years. Last season, the United States exported 2.6 million hundredweight of dry peas, only a shade less than the record volume of a year earlier even though prices were considerably higher. In line with trend, a strong foreign demand is likely this season. Also, output in countries which compete in the important European market may again be light. Early reports indicate that dry pea production in the Netherlands, a leading supplier to Europe, was about the same as in 1965 but sharply below the 1960-64 average.

Because of curtailed supplies and continued good movement, markets for peas have been strong in recent months with prices running sharply above the depressed levels of a year earlier. The U.S. average price to growers in September 1966 averaged $4.80 per hundredweight, nearly a fourth above the $3.89 last September, and the highest for the month since the late 1950s. Prospects for a steady domestic demand and a strong foreign demand, together with relatively small supplies, indicate a continued strong market. Prices for peas to growers are expected to average much above those of last season, and the highest in several years.

Table 5.--Average retail price of specified fresh and canned items, by months, 1962 to date

Item and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
FRESH												
Potatoes (10 pounds)												
1962	55.8	56.3	57.7	60.2	64.8	72.2	78.0	68.5	62.3	61.5	60.7	60.7
1963	62.0	62.1	62.6	63.0	64.4	67.6	70.4	72.0	67.3	63.7	63.1	63.2
1964	59.8	61.0	61.7	66.8	72.8	88.2	100.1	89.6	77.6	72.6	77.7	80.7
1965	91.9	97.7	99.4	101.6	111.7	122.9	134.9	97.0	66.3	65.7	68.0	67.8
1966	66.1	68.9	69.4	75.5	82.4	86.6	79.9	78.2				
Onions (Pound)												
1962	10.9	14.9	15.1	14.9	13.6	13.0	12.6	11.7	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.8
1963	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.8	11.6	12.8	13.2	13.5	11.4	10.9	10.8	11.4
1964	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	11.0
1965	11.1	11.2	10.6	11.3	11.8	14.9	15.1	14.0	12.0	11.0	10.3	10.0
1966	9.6	10.3	10.6	11.4	14.2	15.1	14.7	16.2				
Cabbage (Pound)												
1962	9.2	11.4	13.1	18.3	13.0	12.6	9.0	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.9
1963	12.4	14.2	13.1	10.9	11.5	10.4	9.8	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.5	9.1
1964	10.4	11.0	10.2	9.9	10.1	11.1	10.4	9.7	10.0	10.2	9.8	10.4
1965	11.0	10.7	10.4	11.0	13.8	14.2	10.6	9.0	8.1	8.5	8.5	9.4
1966	10.5	14.1	13.0	12.8	13.3	11.6	11.1	13.1				
Celery (Pound)												
1962	15.2	15.3	16.2	18.2	17.0	17.0	18.6	15.7	12.9	12.8	13.6	13.2
1963	14.7	15.0	14.7	13.8	14.3	13.7	15.1	13.4	12.7	13.4	13.4	13.8
1964	15.5	15.7	18.2	16.5	14.3	14.8	17.3	15.0	15.0	15.3	15.6	15.5
1965	15.4	15.2	16.5	15.4	15.5	15.7	17.0	15.1	14.3	14.7	16.1	16.3
1966	16.7	18.4	17.4	15.6	15.0	17.4	19.3	19.1				
Lettuce (Head)												
1962	15.7	18.8	20.3	19.1	24.2	19.6	16.5	16.5	19.7	18.1	21.4	16.4
1963	18.4	22.3	17.4	28.0	22.9	23.7	29.2	21.8	21.5	23.1	27.6	25.8
1964	28.7	28.4	27.4	21.7	20.7	22.8	21.5	22.9	23.9	24.8	23.6	29.3
1965	23.5	23.0	22.9	22.4	28.9	36.5	22.7	21.8	23.9	26.3	29.6	24.3
1966	30.3	32.1	30.8	24.4	24.6	23.5	26.2	30.1				
CANNED												
Peas (No. 303 can)												
1962	22.3	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.6
1963	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.7
1964	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.7
1965	22.8	23.0	23.3	23.5	23.8	24.0	24.1	24.1	23.9	23.9	24.0	24.2
1966	24.2	24.0	24.1	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.2				
Tomatoes (No. 303 can)												
1962	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.4
1963	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.8	16.0
1964	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.0	15.9
1965	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.0	16.2	16.4	16.6
1966	16.7	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.9				

Retail prices, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Data beginning Jan. 1964 not necessarily comparable with year earlier due to changes in Bureau of Labor Statistics sampling method.

Table 6.--Commercially produced vegetables: Civilian per capita consumption, 1937-65

Year	Fresh equivalent					As percentage of annual total			
	Total fresh and processed	Fresh 1/	Processed 2/			Fresh	Processed		
			Total	Canned	Frozen		Total	Canned	Frozen
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1937	164.3	111.0	53.3	52.3	1.0	67.6	32.4	31.8	0.6
1938	170.1	114.5	55.6	54.6	1.0	67.3	32.7	32.1	.6
1939	174.6	116.6	58.0	56.8	1.2	66.8	33.2	32.5	.7
1940	179.9	116.9	63.0	61.6	1.4	65.0	35.0	34.2	.8
1941	180.8	113.8	67.0	65.4	1.6	62.9	37.1	36.2	.9
1942	193.4	119.0	74.4	71.8	2.6	61.5	38.5	37.2	1.3
1943	186.9	116.7	70.2	68.5	1.7	62.4	37.6	36.7	.9
1944	195.6	123.9	71.7	67.9	3.8	63.3	36.7	34.8	1.9
1945	222.1	134.3	87.8	83.4	4.4	60.5	39.5	37.5	2.0
1946	223.8	129.9	93.9	89.2	4.7	58.0	42.0	39.9	2.1
1947	206.0	122.4	83.6	77.5	6.1	59.4	40.6	37.6	3.0
1948	199.5	123.0	76.5	69.5	7.0	61.7	38.3	34.8	3.5
1949	193.6	116.2	77.4	70.6	6.8	60.0	40.0	36.5	3.5
1950	199.2	115.2	84.0	76.6	7.4	57.8	42.2	38.5	3.7
1951	200.8	111.9	88.9	79.6	9.3	55.7	44.3	39.7	4.6
1952	199.7	111.6	88.1	76.8	11.3	55.9	44.1	38.4	5.7
1953	200.2	109.1	91.1	79.4	11.7	54.5	45.5	39.7	5.8
1954	196.2	107.2	89.0	76.8	12.2	54.6	45.4	39.2	6.2
1955	198.7	105.1	93.6	80.5	13.1	52.9	47.1	40.5	6.6
1956	202.3	107.0	95.3	81.5	13.8	52.9	47.1	40.3	6.8
1957	202.0	106.4	95.6	81.4	14.2	52.7	47.3	40.3	7.0
1958	201.6	103.7	97.9	82.7	15.2	51.4	48.6	41.0	7.6
1959	200.9	102.9	98.0	82.6	15.4	51.2	48.8	41.1	7.7
1960	205.2	105.8	99.4	83.5	15.9	51.6	48.4	40.7	7.7
1961	204.5	104.9	99.6	83.5	16.1	51.3	48.7	40.8	7.9
1962	206.7	102.8	103.9	86.2	17.7	49.7	50.3	41.7	8.6
1963	208.1	103.2	104.9	87.8	17.1	49.6	50.4	42.2	8.2
1964	205.9	100.8	105.1	86.7	18.4	49.0	51.0	42.1	8.9
1965 3/	208.4	100.4	108.0	88.2	19.8	48.2	51.8	42.3	9.5

1/ Excluding melons.

2/ Data include pickles and sauerkraut in bulk; exclude canned and frozen potatoes, canned sweetpotatoes, canned baby foods and canned soups.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 7.--Civilian per capita consumption of selected commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables 1/, United States, calendar years 1940-65

Commodity	Fresh equivalent basis																									
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Asparagus																										
Fresh	1.50	1.50	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.50
Canned	.82	.82	.92	.83	.85	.48	1.31	.77	.94	.86	.88	.94	.88	1.03	.99	.88	1.00	1.02	1.03	1.02	.93	.99	1.04	.91	.98	1.00
Frozen	.10	.11	.08	.12	.21	.28	.25	.23	.29	.25	.25	.26	.30	.32	.33	.31	.33	.32	.30	.38	.41	.31	.35	.32	.34	.29
Beans, lima 2/																										
Fresh	.80	.80	.70	.60	.60	.60	.70	.60	.60	.60	.50	.50	.40	.40	.40	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.40	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Canned	.72	.78	.80	.60	.33	.47	.49	.48	.53	.52	.83	.70	.66	.66	.70	.72	.73	.71	.64	.62	.61	.60	.58	.60	.57	.47
Frozen	.30	.24	.54	.32	.38	.37	.60	.83	.84	1.09	1.14	1.22	1.59	1.62	1.47	1.59	1.66	1.61	1.61	1.55	1.61	1.50	1.57	1.57	1.61	1.53
Beans, snap																										
Fresh	5.00	4.60	4.90	5.30	4.70	4.80	4.70	4.00	4.10	4.10	3.90	3.80	3.40	3.50	3.30	3.30	2.80	2.90	2.60	2.50	2.60	2.50	2.30	2.20	2.10	2.00
Canned	1.70	1.68	1.93	1.94	2.12	2.44	2.39	2.01	2.09	2.16	2.49	2.36	2.52	2.58	2.67	2.93	3.02	2.87	3.09	3.08	3.09	3.15	3.33	3.24	3.49	3.52
Frozen	.05	.09	.13	.07	.20	.25	.25	.33	.37	.36	.45	.57	.67	.72	.81	.84	.91	.92	1.00	1.01	.96	.91	1.03	1.10	1.07	1.15
Broccoli																										
Fresh	.60	.70	.60	.70	1.00	.90	1.00	1.00	.90	.90	1.00	.70	.80	.70	.60	.50	.50	.50	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.30	.30
Frozen	.01	.04	.05	.04	.04	.12	.17	.16	.23	.29	.29	.41	.58	.58	.63	.72	.72	.67	.75	.79	.84	.78	.83	.79	.88	.90
Cabbage																										
Fresh	18.50	16.20	18.90	17.00	19.80	20.50	17.70	17.00	16.60	14.70	14.30	13.30	12.80	12.70	12.50	11.10	11.80	10.90	10.80	10.20	10.50	9.90	10.00	9.90	9.80	9.30
Canned 3/	2.68	2.95	2.77	2.39	.85	1.36	3.01	3.14	1.48	2.56	2.43	2.98	2.55	2.50	2.53	2.45	2.58	2.11	2.32	2.13	2.20	2.22	2.22	2.15	1.91	2.27
Corn 4/																										
Fresh	5.60	6.20	6.80	6.30	6.70	7.90	7.70	7.70	8.70	7.60	7.70	7.60	7.80	7.80	8.50	8.20	7.90	7.70	8.40	8.50	8.10	7.90	8.00	7.70	7.10	7.50
Canned	11.31	12.05	14.09	13.57	12.71	14.13	15.83	14.80	12.60	12.36	13.20	12.38	12.28	13.12	13.22	13.48	13.48	13.61	13.60	12.84	13.40	12.54	13.91	14.08	14.19	13.87
Frozen	.20	.17	.28	.10	.46	.54	.63	1.03	.97	.94	.88	1.29	1.63	1.86	1.79	2.13	2.76	2.48	2.88	2.83	2.66	2.91	3.53	3.67	4.03	4.71
Cucumbers																										
Fresh	2.30	2.30	2.20	1.70	1.80	2.40	2.90	2.60	2.70	2.50	2.40	2.60	2.70	2.60	2.80	2.90	2.80	3.10	2.80	2.60	2.90	3.10	2.80	3.10	3.00	3.10
Canned 5/	2.11	2.47	2.79	2.45	2.19	2.26	2.86	3.19	3.35	3.26	3.25	3.04	3.56	3.80	3.82	3.78	3.70	3.88	4.02	3.94	3.85	4.07	4.52	4.42	4.61	4.51
Peas, green 2/																										
Fresh	2.10	2.10	1.70	1.60	1.70	1.60	1.40	1.10	.90	.80	.70	.50	.50	.40	.40	.40	.30	.30	.30	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Canned	9.26	10.38	10.73	9.86	8.89	12.06	12.82	9.84	9.78	8.96	9.16	9.01	8.63	8.33	8.26	8.07	8.17	8.05	7.92	8.25	7.41	7.44	6.96	6.90	6.83	6.89
Frozen	.58	.89	1.16	.75	1.59	1.76	1.69	2.29	2.55	2.10	2.43	2.85	3.25	3.52	3.92	3.78	4.21	4.45	4.62	4.52	4.91	4.60	5.15	5.00	5.07	5.57
Spinach																										
Fresh	2.70	2.60	2.50	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.00	1.90	1.70	2.00	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.00	.80	.70	.70	.70	.70
Canned	.98	.81	1.14	.76	1.25	.99	1.45	1.01	.91	1.00	.84	1.08	.93	.92	.68	.83	.94	.83	.89	.91	.85	.78	.88	.79	.72	.73
Frozen	.07	.02	.23	.20	.32	.48	.36	.40	.56	.52	.68	.91	.90	.94	.94	1.04	1.01	.97	1.01	1.13	1.00	1.04	1.02	1.03	1.12	1.13
Tomatoes																										
Fresh	13.30	13.10	14.00	14.10	14.40	16.10	15.40	13.90	13.90	13.50	12.90	13.30	13.10	12.80	12.90	13.40	12.20	12.60	11.90	12.90	12.60	12.70	12.70	12.20	12.30	12.20
Canned 6/	28.71	30.42	33.12	31.95	34.42	43.98	43.43	37.07	32.59	34.06	37.62	41.01	38.68	40.24	38.16	41.26	42.12	42.56	43.51	44.25	45.40	46.33	47.31	49.22	47.90	48.83

1/ Data for processed vegetables exclude quantities consumed in commercially produced soups, and baby foods and in canned wholesale mixtures such as peas and carrots, and succotash.
2/ "In-pod" basis.
3/ Sauerkraut, canned and bulk.
4/ "On-cob" basis.
5/ Pickles, canned and bulk.
6/ Including canned whole tomatoes and tomato products other than soup.

Data for the processed vegetables were converted to a fresh equivalent basis using factors presented in Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products (May 1952 edition), with the following exception: Frozen broccoli, 1.33 beginning 1948.

Table 8.--Fresh vegetables and melons, commercial: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1919-65 1/

Year	Vegetables																
		Leafy, green and yellow															
	Tomatoes	Artichokes	Asparagus	Lima beans (unshelled)	Snap beans	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts	Cabbage	Carrots	Kale	Lettuce and escarole	Green peas (unshelled)	Peppers	Spinach	Minor	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1919	10.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	3.0	4/	0.1	17.3	2.2	0.1	5.2	0.3	1.2	0.9	4.0	35.1
1920	11.1	.1	.6	.2	3.0	4/	.1	27.3	2.4	.1	7.4	.4	1.3	1.0	5.1	49.0
1921	9.9	.1	.5	.2	3.1	4/	.1	18.5	2.5	.1	7.0	.6	1.3	1.3	4.7	40.0
1922	11.7	.2	.5	.2	3.1	4/	.1	23.0	2.8	.1	8.0	.7	1.3	1.5	5.2	46.7
1923	11.6	.2	.6	.2	3.4	4/	.1	19.5	3.0	.2	8.4	.9	1.4	1.7	4.8	44.4
1924	11.9	.4	.7	.2	3.6	4/	.1	24.0	3.1	.1	9.6	1.1	1.3	2.0	5.4	51.6
1925	12.6	.4	.8	.3	3.6	4/	.1	22.0	3.0	.1	10.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	5.2	50.2
1926	10.6	.5	1.0	.2	3.5	4/	.1	22.2	3.4	.2	10.7	1.4	1.3	2.2	5.3	52.0
1927	12.3	.4	1.0	.3	3.7	4/	.1	23.1	4.1	.2	11.6	2.0	1.3	2.3	5.5	55.6
1928	12.0	.3	1.1	.2	3.8	4/	.1	19.8	4.0	.2	12.4	2.2	1.3	2.3	4.8	52.5
1929	13.5	.3	1.0	.3	4.5	0.1	.1	21.0	5.9	.2	13.2	2.3	1.3	2.6	4.9	57.7
1930	12.9	.3	1.2	.4	4.5	.2	.1	18.4	6.1	.2	12.8	2.6	1.5	2.4	5.5	56.2
1931	12.4	.3	1.3	.5	4.8	.3	.1	19.4	5.4	.1	12.3	2.3	1.6	2.8	5.9	57.1
1932	13.5	.2	1.4	.6	4.5	.3	.2	19.2	5.4	.3	11.2	2.5	1.4	2.6	5.6	55.4
1933	12.5	.2	1.3	.5	5.1	.4	.2	17.1	5.3	.2	11.0	2.7	1.7	2.3	4.7	52.7
1934	13.5	.3	1.4	.5	5.1	.5	.2	22.6	6.0	.1	11.9	2.3	1.4	2.5	5.8	60.6
1935	14.0	.3	1.2	.6	4.9	.6	.2	19.6	5.9	.1	11.9	2.5	1.5	2.3	6.2	57.8
1936	12.6	.3	1.4	.8	4.4	.6	.2	17.9	6.2	.2	12.5	2.5	1.7	2.7	5.5	56.9
1937	12.8	.2	1.2	.7	4.0	.7	.2	17.8	6.4	.2	12.6	2.3	1.8	2.6	5.7	56.4
1938	13.8	.3	1.1	.8	4.8	.7	.2	19.8	7.0	.2	11.5	2.1	1.9	2.5	6.2	59.1
1939	14.1	.3	1.3	.9	5.0	.8	.3	16.4	7.4	.3	13.4	2.3	2.1	2.9	5.3	58.7
1940	13.3	.2	1.5	.8	5.0	.6	.3	18.5	7.7	.2	13.2	2.1	1.9	2.7	5.4	60.1
1941	13.1	.2	1.5	.8	4.6	.7	.2	16.2	7.6	.3	13.7	2.1	1.8	2.6	5.1	57.4
1942	14.0	.3	1.3	.7	4.9	.6	.2	18.9	8.0	.2	13.6	1.7	1.8	2.5	5.9	60.6
1943	14.1	.2	1.2	.6	5.3	.7	.2	17.0	11.1	.3	14.5	1.6	1.4	2.2	5.8	62.1
1944	14.4	.3	1.2	.6	4.7	1.0	.2	19.8	9.9	.3	16.4	1.7	1.8	2.2	5.3	65.4
1945	16.1	.2	1.1	.6	4.8	.9	.2	20.5	11.7	.3	17.4	1.6	2.1	2.3	6.1	69.8
1946	15.4	.2	1.1	.7	4.7	1.0	.2	17.7	9.6	.3	19.3	1.4	2.2	2.0	4.7	65.1
1947	13.9	.2	1.1	.6	4.0	1.0	.3	17.0	8.7	.2	19.4	1.1	1.9	1.9	6.5	63.9
1948	13.9	.2	.9	.6	4.1	.9	.2	16.6	9.3	.2	18.7	.9	2.2	1.7	6.7	63.2
1949	13.5	.2	.9	.6	4.1	.9	.1	14.7	8.5	.3	17.8	.8	2.3	2.0	5.6	58.8
1950	12.9	.2	.9	.5	3.9	1.0	.1	14.3	8.8	.3	18.6	.7	2.3	1.7	5.3	58.6
1951	13.3	.2	.8	.5	3.8	.7	.2	13.3	8.0	.3	18.6	.5	2.1	1.6	4.4	55.0
1952	13.1	.2	.8	.4	3.4	.8	.1	12.8	7.9	.3	19.8	.5	2.1	1.5	3.9	54.5
1953	12.8	.2	.8	.4	3.5	.7	.1	12.7	7.8	.3	19.6	.4	2.0	1.4	4.4	54.3
1954	12.9	.2	.7	.4	3.3	.6	.1	12.5	7.7	.2	19.6	.4	2.1	1.1	5.1	54.0
1955	13.4	.2	.7	.3	3.3	.5	.1	11.1	7.5	.2	20.5	.4	2.2	1.0	3.6	51.6
1956	12.2	.2	.8	.3	2.8	.5	.1	11.8	7.8	.2	21.6	.3	2.1	1.1	5.0	54.6
1957	12.6	.2	.8	.3	2.9	.5	.1	10.9	7.4	.2	20.8	.3	2.3	1.0	5.5	53.2
1958	11.9	.2	.8	.3	2.6	.4	.1	10.8	7.3	.2	20.1	.3	2.1	1.1	5.4	51.7
1959	12.9	.2	.7	.3	2.5	.4	.1	10.2	7.0	.2	19.9	.2	2.3	1.0	5.1	50.1
1960	12.6	.2	.7	.4	2.6	.4	.1	10.5	7.1	.2	20.0	.2	2.4	1.0	6.2	52.0
1961	12.7	.3	.6	.3	2.5	.4	.1	9.9	6.8	.2	20.3	.2	2.6	.8	6.8	51.8
1962	12.7	.2	.6	.3	2.3	.4	.1	10.0	6.8	.1	20.5	.2	2.5	.7	6.2	50.9
1963	12.2	.3	.6	.3	2.2	.4	.1	9.9	7.1	.1	21.3	.2	2.7	.7	6.4	52.3
1964	12.3	.3	.6	.3	2.1	.3	.1	9.8	6.7	.1	20.9	.2	2.5	.7	6.2	50.8
1965 6/	12.2	.3	.5	.3	2.0	.3	.1	9.3	6.6	.1	21.6	.2	2.5	.7	6.0	50.5

Continued-

Table 8.--Fresh vegetables and melons, commercial: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1919-65 1/ -Continued

Year	Vegetables											Melons			Total vegetables and melons
	Other										Total vegetables	Watermelons	Cantaloups	Total melons	
	Beets	Cauliflower 2/	Celery	Corn	Cucumbers	Eggplant	Garlic	Onions and shallots 3/	Minor	Total					
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1919	0.8	1.1	5.2	2.9	2.7	0.3	5/	11.7	6.0	30.7	76.6	15.7	9.1	24.8	101.4
1920	.8	1.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	.4	0.1	14.3	7.4	34.9	95.0	22.6	9.2	31.8	126.8
1921	.8	1.2	5.6	2.5	2.6	.5	.1	12.2	6.8	32.3	82.2	25.5	9.4	34.9	117.1
1922	.8	1.3	5.5	2.4	3.1	.4	.1	13.0	7.8	34.4	92.8	27.5	9.8	37.3	130.1
1923	.8	1.5	5.8	2.3	2.8	.4	.1	13.2	7.2	34.1	90.1	20.1	9.0	29.1	119.2
1924	1.1	1.3	6.2	2.8	3.2	.4	.1	13.8	8.5	37.4	100.9	25.7	10.0	35.7	136.6
1925	1.1	1.5	6.6	3.1	3.4	.4	.2	13.7	8.5	38.5	101.3	24.2	10.2	34.4	135.7
1926	.9	2.4	6.1	3.1	3.1	.3	.2	13.4	8.5	38.0	100.6	26.5	9.9	36.4	137.0
1927	1.2	1.8	6.2	3.1	3.2	.4	.1	13.5	8.6	38.1	106.0	20.7	10.1	30.8	136.8
1928	1.4	2.0	7.4	3.4	3.2	.3	.1	13.4	8.5	39.7	104.2	20.1	10.5	30.6	134.8
1929	1.7	2.5	8.5	3.4	3.0	.4	.1	12.5	9.3	41.4	112.6	21.4	10.7	32.1	144.7
1930	1.7	2.3	8.6	4.1	3.1	.4	.2	13.0	9.4	42.8	111.9	23.2	9.8	33.0	144.9
1931	1.7	2.7	7.6	4.4	2.8	.4	.1	10.1	9.0	38.8	108.3	22.2	10.6	32.8	141.1
1932	1.5	2.6	7.6	5.2	2.3	.4	.2	11.0	9.1	39.9	108.8	18.2	8.9	27.1	135.9
1933	1.5	2.5	7.4	5.4	2.2	.4	.1	11.4	8.4	39.3	104.5	17.6	7.7	25.3	129.8
1934	1.8	2.4	7.5	5.8	2.3	.4	.1	11.4	9.4	41.1	115.2	17.8	7.8	25.6	140.8
1935	1.5	2.4	6.6	5.7	2.5	.4	.1	11.0	9.2	39.4	111.2	18.7	8.5	27.2	138.4
1936	1.6	2.7	7.3	5.8	2.2	.5	.2	13.3	9.4	43.0	112.5	17.6	8.8	26.4	138.9
1937	1.7	3.1	7.8	5.1	2.1	.4	.2	12.0	9.4	41.8	111.0	18.8	10.0	28.8	139.8
1938	1.8	2.9	8.0	5.2	2.4	.5	.1	10.9	9.8	41.6	114.5	17.7	9.5	27.2	141.7
1939	1.7	3.3	8.3	5.1	2.4	.5	.2	12.6	9.7	43.8	116.6	15.8	9.6	25.4	142.0
1940	1.7	3.5	8.2	5.6	2.3	.4	.1	11.7	10.0	43.5	116.9	17.4	9.1	26.5	143.4
1941	1.6	2.6	8.8	6.2	2.3	.5	.2	11.3	9.8	43.3	113.8	15.1	9.4	24.5	138.3
1942	1.4	2.7	7.9	6.8	2.2	.4	.2	12.9	9.9	44.4	119.0	14.5	8.0	22.5	141.5
1943	1.3	2.6	7.0	6.3	1.7	.4	.1	11.3	9.8	40.5	116.7	13.9	7.9	21.8	138.5
1944	1.2	3.1	7.4	6.7	1.8	.5	.2	13.1	10.1	44.1	123.9	18.4	9.6	28.0	151.9
1945	1.2	3.5	8.2	7.9	2.4	.6	.2	13.9	10.5	48.4	134.3	19.5	10.2	29.7	164.0
1946	1.6	3.6	9.1	7.7	2.9	.6	.2	13.4	10.3	49.4	129.9	19.4	11.2	30.6	160.5
1947	1.3	3.3	7.9	7.7	2.6	.4	.2	12.6	8.6	44.6	122.4	18.1	9.9	28.0	150.4
1948	1.3	3.4	8.5	8.7	2.7	.5	.2	11.8	8.8	45.9	123.0	17.5	9.8	27.3	150.3
1949	1.2	3.1	8.2	7.6	2.5	.4	.2	11.7	9.0	43.9	116.2	17.9	9.0	26.9	143.1
1950	1.1	3.0	8.4	7.7	2.4	.4	.2	11.8	8.7	43.7	115.2	15.7	9.1	24.8	140.0
1951	.9	2.7	8.8	7.6	2.6	.4	.2	11.6	8.8	43.6	111.9	17.2	8.9	26.1	138.0
1952	1.0	2.6	8.6	7.8	2.7	.5	.2	11.8	8.8	44.0	111.6	17.1	8.6	25.7	137.3
1953	.9	2.4	8.6	7.8	2.6	.4	.2	11.7	7.4	42.0	109.1	19.0	9.2	28.2	137.3
1954	.8	1.3	8.6	8.5	2.8	.4	.3	11.1	6.5	40.3	107.2	19.3	9.7	29.0	136.2
1955	.8	1.4	8.8	8.2	2.9	.4	.3	10.9	6.4	40.1	105.1	20.2	9.4	29.6	134.7
1956	.8	1.5	8.6	7.9	2.8	.4	.3	11.4	6.5	40.2	107.0	18.4	9.0	27.4	134.4
1957	.8	1.5	8.4	7.7	3.1	.4	.2	11.8	6.7	40.6	106.4	16.6	7.8	24.4	130.8
1958	.8	1.3	7.8	8.4	2.8	.4	.3	11.7	6.6	40.1	103.7	18.1	8.2	26.3	130.0
1959	.7	1.1	8.0	8.5	2.6	.4	.3	11.5	6.8	39.9	102.9	15.9	8.6	24.5	127.4
1960	.7	1.3	8.0	8.1	2.9	.4	.4	12.1	7.3	41.2	105.8	17.2	8.4	25.6	131.4
1961	.7	1.2	7.7	7.9	3.1	.4	.2	11.7	7.5	40.4	104.9	16.3	8.4	24.7	129.6
1962	.6	1.2	7.2	8.0	2.8	.4	.3	11.7	7.0	39.2	102.8	14.7	8.5	23.2	126.0
1963	.6	1.1	7.0	7.7	3.1	.4	.3	11.9	6.6	38.7	103.2	16.0	8.7	24.7	127.9
1964	.6	1.1	6.8	7.1	3.0	.4	.4	11.4	6.9	37.7	100.8	15.0	8.2	23.2	124.0
1965 6/	.6	1.0	6.8	7.5	3.1	.4	.4	11.3	6.6	37.7	100.4	16.1	7.8	23.9	124.3

1/ Excludes quantities produced in home gardens. Minor vegetables on basis of carlot shipment data estimated to be 43 percent "leafy, green and yellow" 1919-49, then increasing each year to 55 percent in 1955; subsequently minor distributed each year on basis production of known items. 2/ Close trim basis since 1954; slight trim basis in prior years. 3/ Includes 0.1 pound of shallots each year 1929 through 1958; since 1958 less than 0.05 pound. In earlier years shallots are included in minor vegetables. 4/ Included in minor vegetables. 5/ Less than 0.05 pound. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 9.--Canned vegetables: Per capita consumption, 1909-65 1/

Year	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables							Tomato products					Other vegetables						Total
	Asparagus	Lima beans	Snap beans	Carrots	Peas	Pumpkin and squash	Spinach	Whole tomatoes	Catsup and chili sauce	Paste and sauce	Pulp and pures	Tomato and other vegetable juices 2/	Beets	Corn	Pickles	Sauerkraut	Sweet-potatoes	Other 3/	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	---	---	---	---	1.8	---	---	6.0	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	---	---	---	5.4	15.3
1910	---	---	---	---	1.5	---	---	5.4	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	---	5.1	14.5
1911	---	---	---	---	1.4	---	---	4.9	---	---	---	---	---	3.8	---	---	---	5.5	15.6
1912	---	---	---	---	1.9	---	---	5.9	---	---	---	---	---	4.3	---	---	---	6.6	18.7
1913	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	7.1	---	---	---	---	---	3.3	---	---	---	6.9	19.8
1914	---	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	7.2	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	---	6.8	19.2
1915	---	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	6.0	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	---	---	---	6.3	18.0
1916	---	---	---	---	2.4	---	---	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	---	---	---	5.9	16.1
1917	---	---	---	---	2.4	---	---	6.6	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	---	---	---	7.1	18.9
1918	---	---	---	---	3.0	---	---	7.2	---	---	---	---	---	3.2	---	---	---	8.9	22.3
1919	---	---	0.9	---	2.8	---	---	6.4	---	---	---	---	---	3.6	1.6	1.4	---	4.6	21.3
1920	0.4	---	.8	---	3.0	0.2	0.4	5.0	---	---	---	---	0.3	4.0	1.2	.8	0.3	2.1	18.5
1921	.3	---	.5	---	2.8	.2	.3	4.4	---	---	---	---	.2	3.8	1.2	.9	.3	2.0	16.9
1922	.3	0.1	.6	---	2.9	.2	.6	4.5	---	---	---	---	.2	3.2	1.8	1.2	.3	1.2	17.1
1923	.4	.1	.7	---	3.6	.3	.8	5.8	---	---	---	---	.2	3.4	1.2	2.2	.3	2.5	21.5
1924	.4	.1	.9	---	4.3	.4	.5	6.1	---	0.2	0.6	---	.3	3.4	1.3	2.1	.3	2.1	23.0
1925	.4	.2	1.3	---	4.6	.4	.6	7.0	---	.4	.7	---	.5	3.8	1.5	1.5	.3	2.5	25.7
1926	.4	.2	1.3	---	4.3	.4	.5	6.8	2.1	.4	.7	---	.4	4.4	2.5	1.3	.2	---	25.9
1927	.4	.1	1.0	---	4.2	.4	.7	5.4	1.8	.3	.6	---	.3	3.9	1.4	1.6	.2	---	22.3
1928	.5	.1	1.3	---	4.1	.5	1.0	5.5	1.7	.3	.6	---	.3	3.7	1.2	2.0	.2	---	23.0
1929	.5	.2	1.7	---	4.4	.8	1.3	5.9	1.8	.3	.6	---	.4	3.9	1.8	2.0	.2	.1	25.9
1930	.4	.2	2.0	---	4.6	.6	.8	6.6	1.8	.4	1.0	0.2	.6	4.2	1.8	2.3	.1	.8	28.4
1931	.4	.3	1.7	---	4.1	.4	.6	5.8	1.7	.2	.8	.6	.6	3.8	1.8	2.4	.1	---	25.3
1932	.4	.2	1.3	0.1	3.2	.4	.5	5.2	1.6	.2	.5	1.1	.3	3.4	1.6	1.7	.1	.3	22.1
1933	.5	.2	1.1	.1	3.2	.5	.6	5.4	1.5	.4	.6	1.1	.3	3.1	1.6	1.7	.1	---	22.0
1934	.5	.2	1.3	.2	3.6	.5	.8	5.4	1.5	.4	.7	1.1	.4	2.9	1.7	1.5	.1	.5	23.3
1935	.4	.3	1.4	.2	4.0	.3	.8	5.7	1.6	.5	.8	1.6	.5	3.5	1.8	2.4	.1	.3	26.2
1936	.5	.3	1.5	.2	4.3	.4	.9	5.8	1.6	.5	.8	2.4	.5	4.1	2.0	1.4	.1	.4	27.7
1937	.5	.3	1.8	.2	4.6	.5	1.0	5.6	1.7	.5	.8	3.0	.6	3.9	2.1	1.4	.1	.8	29.4
1938	.5	.3	2.0	.2	4.9	.4	.9	5.9	1.8	.7	.7	2.8	.6	4.0	2.3	1.9	.1	1.1	31.1
1939	.6	.4	2.1	.2	5.0	.6	.9	5.8	2.1	.7	.6	2.7	.7	4.3	2.2	2.0	.1	.8	31.8
1940	.6	.5	2.3	.3	5.5	.7	1.1	5.9	2.5	.8	.7	3.0	.8	4.5	2.2	2.1	.2	.7	34.4
1941	.6	.6	2.3	.4	6.2	.6	.9	6.0	2.5	.9	.6	3.7	.9	4.8	2.5	2.3	.3	.8	36.9
1942	.7	.6	2.6	.3	6.4	.6	1.2	6.2	2.4	1.1	.8	4.4	1.2	5.6	2.8	2.1	.2	.5	39.7
1943	.6	.4	2.6	.2	5.9	.6	.8	5.6	1.7	1.5	1.2	4.1	1.1	5.4	2.5	1.8	.3	.7	37.0
1944	.6	.2	2.9	.3	5.3	.5	1.4	4.9	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.9	1.0	5.0	2.2	.7	.3	.7	34.4
1945	.4	.3	3.3	.4	7.2	.4	1.1	4.1	2.4	2.7	2.1	7.0	1.4	5.6	2.3	1.0	.3	1.2	43.2
1946	1.0	.4	3.3	.6	7.6	.6	1.6	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.1	5.2	1.4	6.3	2.9	2.3	.7	.8	46.8
1947	.6	.3	2.7	.4	5.9	.6	1.1	3.9	2.7	2.7	1.6	3.9	1.2	5.8	3.3	2.4	.5	.9	40.5
1948	.7	.4	2.8	.4	5.8	.6	1.0	4.4	2.2	2.3	.5	4.2	1.2	5.0	3.4	1.1	.3	1.6	37.9
1949	.6	.4	2.9	.3	5.3	.5	1.1	4.7	2.5	2.2	.6	4.5	1.0	4.9	3.3	2.0	.5	1.7	39.0
1950	.7	.6	3.4	.4	5.4	.6	.9	5.1	2.7	2.4	.7	5.0	1.2	5.2	3.3	1.9	.7	1.9	42.1
1951	.7	.5	3.2	.3	5.4	.6	1.2	4.9	2.5	3.3	.8	4.7	1.5	4.9	3.1	2.3	.4	1.8	42.1
1952	.7	.5	3.4	.4	5.1	.7	1.0	4.1	2.8	2.7	.9	5.1	1.4	4.8	3.6	2.0	.8	2.0	42.0
1953	.8	.5	3.5	.4	4.9	.6	1.0	4.5	2.7	2.9	.8	5.5	1.4	5.2	3.9	1.9	.7	2.1	43.3
1954	.8	.5	3.6	.4	4.9	.7	.7	4.6	2.8	2.7	.5	5.1	1.4	5.2	3.9	2.0	.6	1.5	41.9
1955	.7	.5	4.0	.4	4.8	.7	.9	4.5	3.0	3.3	.7	4.8	1.3	5.3	3.9	1.9	.8	1.9	43.4
1956	.8	.5	4.1	.4	4.9	.7	1.0	4.6	3.1	3.3	.9	4.6	1.5	5.3	3.8	2.0	.8	1.6	43.9
1957	.8	.5	3.9	.4	4.8	.7	.9	4.6	3.3	3.2	.7	5.3	1.4	5.4	3.9	1.6	.8	1.7	43.9
1958	.8	.4	4.2	.5	4.7	.6	1.0	4.6	3.5	3.4	.7	4.7	1.5	5.4	4.1	1.8	1.1	1.7	44.7
1959	.8	.4	4.2	.5	4.9	.6	1.0	4.6	3.6	3.5	.7	5.1	1.5	5.1	4.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	44.8
1960	.7	.4	4.2	.6	4.4	.6	.9	4.6	3.8	3.8	.7	4.7	1.4	5.3	3.9	1.7	.9	1.7	44.3
1961	.8	.4	4.3	.5	4.4	.6	.8	4.8	3.9	4/3.7	.8	4.6	1.3	5.0	4.1	1.7	1.0	1.8	44.5
1962	.8	.4	4.5	.6	4.1	.6	.9	4.6	4.1	4/3.9	.8	4.7	1.4	5.5	4.6	1.7	1.3	1.6	46.1
1963	.7	.4	4.4	.6	4.1	.5	.9	4.6	4.3	4/3.9	.8	5.4	1.5	5.6	4.5	1.6	1.1	1.5	46.4
1964	.7	.4	4.8	.6	4.1	.6	.8	4.4	4.6	4/3.9	.8	4.5	1.4	5.6	4.7	1.5	.9	1.5	45.8
1965 5/	.8	.3	4.8	.6	4.1	.5	.8	4.4	5.0	4/3.9	.8	4.7	1.4	5.5	4.6	1.7	1.3	2.1	47.3

1/ Excludes soups and baby food. In years 1909-42 calendar-year data are derived from pack-year data by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved. Civilian consumption, beginning 1941. 2/ Based on information available for 1944-46, tomato juice comprises approximately 85 percent of the total, combination vegetable juices 13 percent, and other vegetable juices 2 percent. Combination vegetable juice contains approximately 70 percent or more tomato juice. 3/ Computed as a residual; includes miscellaneous greens, pimentos, potatoes, mixed vegetables, and all items, especially in earlier years, for which no separate data are available. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 10.--Vegetables, frozen: Per capita consumption, 1938-65 1/

Year	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables											Other vegetables				
	Asparagus	Snap beans	Lima beans	Carrots	Peas	Peas and carrots	Pumpkin and squash	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts	Spinach	Other 2/	Cauliflower	Corn, cut basis	Succotash	Rhubarb	Potato products	Total 3/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1938	0.05	0.05	0.09	4/	0.15	4/	0.01	0.02	4/	0.02	4/	4/	0.02	5/	5/	5/	0.41
1939	.03	.04	.11	4/	.22	0.01	.01	.02	4/	.01	0.01	4/	.04	5/	5/	5/	.50
1940	.05	.04	.13	4/	.21	4/	.01	.01	0.01	.04	.01	0.01	.05	5/	5/	5/	.57
1941	.05	.07	.11	0.01	.32	4/	.01	.03	.01	.01	.01	4/	.04	5/	5/	5/	.67
1942	.04	.10	.24	.01	.41	.01	.02	.03	.02	.13	.01	.01	.07	5/	5/	5/	1.10
1943	.06	.05	.14	4/	.27	.01	.03	.03	.02	.11	4/	4/	.02	5/	4/	5/	.74
1944	.11	.16	.17	.03	.56	.02	.07	.03	.05	.18	.06	.04	.11	4/	0.04	5/	1.63
1945	.14	.20	.17	.02	.62	.02	.08	.08	.05	.26	.04	.04	.13	0.01	.04	5/	1.90
1946	.13	.20	.27	.04	.60	.04	.03	.12	.07	.20	.06	.07	.15	.01	.05	5/	2.04
1947	.11	.26	.38	.07	.81	.04	.06	.11	.04	.22	.09	.04	.25	.01	.08	0.01	2.58
1948	.14	.29	.38	.05	.91	.07	.05	.17	.07	.31	.10	.09	.23	.05	.02	.05	2.98
1949	.13	.28	.49	.10	.75	.04	.03	.21	.12	.29	.11	.10	.22	.05	.02	.07	3.01
1950	.12	.35	.51	.08	.86	.06	.06	.22	.09	.38	.15	.09	.21	.05	.03	.12	3.38
1951	.13	.45	.55	.09	1.02	.08	.06	.31	.13	.50	.22	.13	.31	.06	.04	.23	4.31
1952	.15	.53	.71	.11	1.16	.10	.06	.44	.14	.50	.33	.18	.39	.08	.04	.36	5.28
1953	.16	.57	.73	.13	1.25	.09	.07	.43	.18	.51	.30	.16	.45	.06	.03	.31	5.43
1954	.17	.64	.66	.17	1.40	.11	.09	.47	.16	.51	.36	.17	.43	.07	.05	.44	5.90
1955	.16	.66	.72	.21	1.34	.10	.09	.54	.17	.57	.54	.19	.51	.06	.04	.74	6.64
1956	.17	.72	.75	.15	1.50	.08	.10	.54	.20	.56	.39	.19	.66	.03	.02	1.20	7.26
1957	.16	.73	.73	.26	1.58	.12	.12	.50	.19	.53	.51	.15	.59	.07	.04	1.21	7.49
1958	.15	.79	.72	.26	1.64	.11	.09	.56	.17	.55	.64	.17	.69	.06	.03	1.44	8.07
1959	.19	.80	.69	.27	1.61	.14	.10	.59	.20	.62	.67	.20	.68	.05	.03	2.04	8.88
1960	.21	.76	.73	.35	1.75	.16	.10	.63	.19	.55	.75	.19	.64	.04	.03	2.67	9.75
1961	.15	.72	.67	.33	1.64	.14	.12	.59	.19	.57	1.02	.19	.70	.05	.04	2.83	9.95
1962	.18	.81	.70	.39	1.83	.13	.07	.62	.20	.56	1.09	.22	.85	.04	.03	3.84	11.56
1963	.16	.88	.70	.34	1.78	.08	.06	.59	.20	.57	.94	.19	.88	.03	.03	4.47	11.90
1964	.17	.84	.72	.42	1.81	.14	.07	.66	.22	.62	1.10	.20	.96	.03	.03	5.85	13.84
1965 6/	.15	.91	.69	.51	1.98	.11	.07	.68	.22	.62	1.16	.20	1.13	.03	.03	5.73	14.22

1/ Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. 2/ Included with leafy, green, and yellow because most items included are considered to be greens. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Less than 0.005 pound. 5/ Included with "other." 6/ Preliminary.

Table 11.--Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight, 1909-65 1/

Year	Potatoes 2/	Sweetpotatoes 3/	Dry edible beans 4/	Dry field peas 5/	Year	Potatoes 2/	Sweetpotatoes 3/	Dry edible beans 4/	Dry field peas 5/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	187	26.2	6.8	6/	1940	123	16.2	8.4	.7
					1941	128	18.4	8.8	.5
1910	198	26.2	6.5	6/	1942	127	20.4	11.1	.6
1911	157	24.0	6.3	6/	1943	125	21.4	8.9	.8
1912	179	24.0	6.8	6/	1944	136	19.7	8.1	.8
1913	189	23.6	6.1	6/	1945	122	18.3	7.8	.8
1914	157	22.1	6.4	6/	1946	123	17.2	8.7	.7
1915	185	25.3	5.8	6/	1947	125	14.5	6.5	.5
1916	143	24.5	5.1	6/	1948	105	11.5	6.8	.8
1917	146	27.9	7.5	6/	1949	110	11.7	6.9	.4
1918	174	26.7	7.4	6/					
1919	152	29.3	5.4	6/	1950	106	12.1	8.6	.8
					1951	113	8.1	8.1	.7
1920	140	29.1	5.7	6/	1952	101	7.3	8.1	.5
1921	156	27.2	4.8	6/	1953	106	8.0	7.6	.6
1922	143	28.9	5.1	6/	1954	106	8.1	8.0	.6
1923	174	24.8	5.9	6/	1955	107	8.4	7.5	.5
1924	154	17.6	7.8	6/	1956	99	7.8	8.0	.7
1925	157	17.7	7.3	6/	1957	106	7.6	7.6	.6
1926	128	21.1	7.6	6/	1958	101	6.5	7.7	.4
1927	141	25.0	8.7	6/	1959	101	7.3	7.7	.7
1928	147	20.7	8.6	0.5					
1929	159	22.4	7.8	.4	1960	101	6.3	7.3	.3
					1961	102	5.6	8.0	.2
1930	132	18.3	9.5	.5	1962	98	6.2	7.7	.5
1931	136	20.6	8.8	.7	1963	101	6.2	7.7	.3
1932	134	27.7	7.4	.6	1964	96	5.4	7.6	.1
1933	132	24.0	7.1	.9	1965 7/	94	6.2	6.4	.4
1934	135	24.4	9.1	.8					
1935	142	25.6	8.4	.5					
1936	130	19.8	9.0	.6					
1937	126	21.5	7.8	.6					
1938	129	21.3	9.6	.6					
1939	122	19.7	9.3	.7					

1/ Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. 2/ Farm weight basis, calendar years. Includes farm garden produce but not nonfarm. Excludes canned and frozen potatoes; includes farm weight equivalent of potatoes used in mixtures, flour, dehydration, chips, and shoestring potatoes. These uses for the past 3 years amounted to about 18 to 21 percent of totals shown. 3/ Excludes canned sweetpotatoes. 4/ Cleaned basis, calendar years. 5/ Cleaned basis, crop years beginning approximately September of year indicated. 6/ Basic data inadequate. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 12.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1960-64, 1965 and indicated 1966

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage for harvest				Production			
	Average 1960-64 1/	1965	1966 Indicated	1966 Percentage of 1965	Average 1960-64 1/	1965	1966 Indicated	1966 Percentage of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pct.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pct.
Winter 2/	244.4	252.2	238.6	95	35,604	37,130	36,308	98
Spring 3/	571.9	553.0	544.9	99	51,798	52,244	54,091	104
Summer 2/	799.5	770.7	754.3	98	94,796	97,084	88,201	91
Fall:								
Beans, snap								
Early	13.5	11.7	11.4	97	571	529	484	91
Late	11.7	9.0	11.7	130	451	371	462	125
Total	25.2	20.7	23.1	112	1,022	900	946	105
Broccoli	23.4	22.5	22.9	102	1,156	1,132	1,178	104
Brussels sprouts	5.9	6.4	6.6	103	698	760	709	93
Cabbage 2/								
Early	31.7	32.4	29.7	92	8,290	9,114	7,545	83
Late	3.3	2.7	2.4	89	419	349	303	87
Total	35.0	35.1	32.1	91	8,709	9,463	7,848	83
Cantaloups	1.9	1.9	1.6	84	223	256	200	78
Carrots								
Early	20.0	21.4	23.4	109	5,514	6,394	6,503	102
Late	7.9	7.3	8.8	121	2,365	2,336	2,552	109
Total	27.9	28.7	32.2	112	7,879	8,730	9,055	104
Cauliflower								
Early	6.1	5.3	5.2	98	549	539	471	87
Late	7.8	7.7	7.4	96	822	847	777	92
Total	13.9	13.0	12.6	97	1,371	1,386	1,248	90
Celery								
Early	1.8	1.3	1.1	85	604	425	284	67
Late	6.3	5.6	5.7	102	3,031	2,912	2,964	102
Total	8.1	6.9	6.8	99	3,635	3,337	3,248	97
Corn, sweet	11.0	13.9	13.2	95	594	681	705	104
Cucumbers								
Early	7.7	8.3	8.8	106	650	768	732	95
Late	5.7	6.5	6.3	97	695	748	756	101
Total	13.4	14.8	15.1	102	1,345	1,516	1,488	98
Eggplant	.9	.8	.7	88	110	101	91	90
Lettuce								
Early	34.2	35.1	38.3	109	5,542	6,469	6,610	102
Late	19.6	19.1	16.7	87	3,223	3,247	2,839	87
Total	53.8	54.2	55.0	101	8,765	9,716	9,449	97
Peas, green, early	1.3	1.0	.9	90	42	36	32	89
Peppers, green	6.8	6.9	8.0	116	561	556	654	118
Spinach, early	4.2	3.6	3.4	94	248	219	210	96
Tomatoes								
Early	19.7	17.6	18.0	102	3,429	3,344	3,240	97
Late	9.0	10.5	11.0	105	1,206	1,550	--	--
Total	28.7	28.1	29.0	103	4,635	4,894	--	--
Total fall to date	261.4	258.5	263.2	102	40,993	43,683	40,301	92
Total acreage and production reported to date	1,877.2	1,834.4	1,801.0	98	223,191	230,141	218,901	95

1/ For group and annual totals, averages of yearly totals. 2/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut. 3/ Includes asparagus used for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut.

Vegetables-Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 13.--Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads in 41 cities, indicated periods, 1965 and 1966
(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	Aug. 13-Sept. 9, 1965			Aug. 13-Sept. 9, 1966			Sept. 10-Oct. 7, 1965			Sept. 10-Oct. 7, 1966		
	Domestic sources 1/	Imports	Total	Domestic sources 1/	Imports	Total	Domestic sources 1/	Imports	Total	Domestic sources 1/	Imports	Total
Beans, lima and snap	1,092	--	1,092	1,000	--	1,000	1,056	--	1,056	754	--	754
Beets	105	--	105	102	--	102	126	--	126	91	--	91
Broccoli	78	--	78	81	--	81	168	--	168	197	--	197
Cabbage	2,195	--	2,195	2,089	--	2,089	2,524	--	2,524	2,314	--	2,314
Cantaloups and other melons 2/	5,131	--	5,131	4,045	--	4,045	3,265	11	3,276	2,066	--	2,066
Carrots	1,080	99	1,179	980	58	1,038	1,192	184	1,376	1,099	122	1,221
Cauliflower	448	1	449	344	2	346	897	--	897	725	--	725
Celery	1,550	--	1,550	1,322	--	1,322	1,690	3	1,693	1,474	--	1,474
Corn	3,098	2	3,100	2.436	6	2,442	1,777	1	1,778	1,177	--	1,177
Cucumbers	913	1	914	1,089	--	1,089	1,014	--	1,014	986	--	986
Eggplant	242	--	242	195	--	195	228	--	228	208	--	208
Escarole and endive	393	--	393	339	--	339	420	2	422	362	--	362
Lettuce and romaine	6,219	2	6,221	5,106	--	5,106	6,517	--	6,517	5,442	--	5,442
Onions 3/	2,705	21	2,726	2,762	9	2,771	2,834	2	2,836	2,691	--	2,691
Peas, green	86	--	86	31	--	31	43	--	43	12	--	12
Peppers	1,098	1	1,099	992	4	996	1,129	4	1,133	1,096	6	1,102
Spinach	143	--	143	109	--	109	183	--	183	190	--	190
Squash	520	--	520	513	--	513	699	--	699	610	--	610
Tomatoes	3,387	3	3,390	3,142	--	3,142	2,973	1	2,974	2,667	--	2,667
Turnips and rutabagas	75	67	142	108	57	165	171	167	338	188	150	338
Watermelons	4,780	--	4,780	4,519	--	4,519	774	--	774	836	--	836
Other vegetables (including mixed)	301	--	301	366	--	366	416	--	416	499	--	499
Total	35,639	197	35,836	31,670	136	31,806	30,097	375	30,471	25,684	278	25,962
Potatoes	11,997	1	11,998	11,083	3	11,086	12,328	2	12,330	11,780	10	11,790
Sweetpotatoes	599	--	599	513	--	513	1,029	--	1,029	976	--	976
Grand total	48,235	198	48,433	43,266	139	43,405	43,453	377	43,830	38,440	288	38,728

1/ Rail, truck, boat, and air combined. Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent best coverage possible under local conditions in markets covered.

2/ Except watermelons.

3/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Seattle, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, Tacoma, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Market News: Weekly reports, C&MS, USDA.

Table 14.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1965 and 1966

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month			
			1965		1966	
			Sept. 14	Oct. 12	Sept. 13	Oct. 18
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York						
Beans, snap, green Harvesters	Virginia	Bu. hampers	--	3.25	--	4.25
Broccoli	California	14's, crt.	--	4.00	5.00	3.75
Cabbage, domestic round type	New Jersey	Various crates	1.00	1.60	2.85	2.25
Cantaloups	California	Jumbo crt. 36's	9.00	8.00	10.50	11.00
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48 1-lb. film bag, crt.	4.50	5.50	5.50	4.50
Cauliflower	Long Island	Crt. 12's	3.00	4.50	4.00	2.90
Celery, Pascal	New York	2-3 doz. 16" crt.	--	--	3.80	--
Celery, Pascal	California	2-3 doz. 16" crt.	5.75	5.00	5.60	4.25
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	--	4.00	--	4.00
Honeydews	California	Std. flat crt. 9-12's	3.62½	4.00	5.25	5.00
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	2-doz. ctn.	4.35	4.85	5.25	4.00
Onions, yellow Spanish large	Idaho-Oregon	50 lb. sack	2.50	2.50	3.25	3.20
Peppers, green, large	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	2.25	2.65	3.00	2.25
Spinach, savory	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	3.25	1.75	2.25	--
Chicago						
Beans, snap, green various varieties	Michigan	Bu. hamper	4.50	--	3.75	--
Beets, bunched	Illinois	Crts., 18-bchs.	1.70	1.40	1.25	1.50
Broccoli	California	14's, ½-crt.	4.10	3.15	4.00	3.60
Cabbage, domestic round type	Illinois	Various crts.	1.50	1.35	4.25	3.75
Cantaloups	California	Jumbo crt., 36's	6.75	6.75	9.50	10.75
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48 1-lb. film bag, crt.	4.75	4.50	4.75	4.50
Cauliflower	California	Ctns., film wrpd., 12's	4.35	4.15	3.85	3.65
Celery, Pascal	Michigan	2-4 doz.	4.10	3.25	3.75	3.00
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	--	4.00	--	--
Honeydews	California	9-12's std. flat crt.	3.75	--	4.75	5.35
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	2 doz. ctn.	3.50	3.85	4.25	3.25
Onions, yellow, medium	Midwestern	50 lb. sack	1.75	1.65	2.70	2.55
Spinach, flat type	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	--	2.65	4.00	--
Tomatoes, green,ripes and turning, med.-lge.	Illinois	8 lb. bskt.	1.40	2.75	--	2.25

Weekly Summary of Terminal Market Prices, C&MS, USDA, Market News Reports.

Table 15.--Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months, averages 1935-39, 1947-49, 1950-54, and 1955 to date 1/ (1910-14 = 100)

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
1950-54	283	264	253	293	265	242	232	202	183	202	248	268	245
Year													
1955	251	273	260	272	254	220	206	210	226	219	245	230	239
1956	246	276	271	246	262	291	264	202	184	215	281	267	250
1957	241	237	238	271	285	281	269	233	200	213	217	246	244
1958	322	369	414	352	292	227	195	171	188	214	251	232	269
1959	295	301	288	291	271	233	229	214	244	265	275	303	267
1960	314	301	277	280	281	236	245	201	196	215	232	242	252
1961	233	234	241	300	266	290	259	208	210	213	247	237	245
1962	305	327	398	345	343	269	235	205	207	214	239	272	288
1963	324	298	258	264	247	285	274	210	200	225	290	297	264
1964	318	327	312	282	264	289	258	247	248	256	332	285	285
1965	266	273	320	338	387	330	277	251	255	278	294	293	297
1966 2/	336	373	344	376	340	325	361	366	305				

1/ The index for commercial fresh market vegetables was revised, beginning January 1958, to reflect changes in the method of reporting prices. All prices now are reported on a f.o.b. basis.
2/ Preliminary.
Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 16.--Vegetables for commercial processing: Harvested acreage and estimated production, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			
	Average 1960-64	1965	For harvest 1966	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	1966 as percentage of 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent
Beans, lima	86.3	84.0	96.6	98.2	96.4	106.6	111
Beans, snap	191.1	230.3	242.5	455.6	540.2	538.9	100
Beets	16.9	14.5	16.9	186.2	178.0	197.9	111
Cabbage for kraut (contract)	8.2	8.8	9.6	136.3	166.8	154.4	93
Corn, sweet	409.5	376.7	441.1	1,612.3	1,613.6	1,878.2	116
Peas, green	398.8	441.6	442.9	496.9	601.9	507.1	84
Spinach (Winter and spring)	22.2	15.9	19.2	119.7	96.4	128.8	134
Tomatoes	285.6	255.2	289.4	4,459.9	4,482.7	4,685.6	105
Total with production 1/	1,418.7	1,426.9	1,558.3	7,565.1	7,776.0	8,197.5	105
Asparagus	109.2	97.9	n.a.	130.2	119.2	n.a.	--
Cabbage for kraut (open market)	4.1	4.0	n.a.	65.2	72.2	n.a.	--
Cucumbers for pickles	105.3	108.6	n.a.	416.3	442.1	n.a.	--
Spinach (fall)	5.8	5.5	n.a.	22.9	27.9	n.a.	--
Total-10 vegetables 1/	1,643.1	1,642.8	n.a.	8,199.8	8,437.3	n.a.	--

1/ May not add to total due to rounding. n.a. - not available.
Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 17.--Canned vegetables: Commercial packs 1964 and 1965 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks 1965 and 1966, by commodities, United States

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
			Canners 1/			Wholesale distributors 1/		
	1964	1965	Date	1965	1966	Date	1965	1966
	1,000 cases 24/303's	1,000 cases 24/303's		1,000 cases 24/303's	1,000 cases 24/303's		1,000 cases 24/303's	1,000 cases 24/303's
Major commodities								
Beans, snap	37,359	45,627	July 1	4,148	7,186	July 1	2,945	3,213
Corn, sweet	37,551	39,116	Aug. 1	2,964	1,231	July 1	3,644	3,293
Peas, green	30,045	37,585	June 1	3,029	5,659	June 1	2,918	3,117
Tomatoes	36,431	36,015	July 1	5,144	6,286	July 1	3,509	3,124
Tomato juice 2/	43,067	40,047	July 1	9,985	8,307	July 1	2,657	2,514
Total	184,453	198,390		25,270	28,669		15,673	15,261
Minor commodities								
Asparagus	8,217	7,208	Mar. 1	1,808	1,232	Apr. 1	672	617
Beans, lima	2,213	2,981	Aug. 1	112	123	July 1	480	462
Beets	10,709	9,765	July 1	3,563	2,081	July 1	1,176	1,138
Field peas	1,760	1,835						
Carrots	4,471	4,695	July 1	1,983	1,092	July 1	583	597
Okra 3/	751	844						
Pickles	4/35,487	4/36,695						
Pimientos	686	827						
Pumpkin and squash	3,799	3,854	July 1	915	583	July 1	419	417
Sauerkraut	4/10,732	4/15,744	Aug. 1	5/2,088	5/2,448	July 1	684	679
Potatoes	3,833	5,028						
Sweetpotatoes	7,865	11,101						
Spinach	7,641	6,395	Mar. 1	3,276	2,214	Apr. 1	788	748
Other greens	2,882	2,651						
Tomato products:								
Catsup and chili sauce	34,018	35,629	July 1	8,440	7,455	July 1	2,474	2,251
Paste	n.a.	n.a.	July 1	n.a.	n.a.	July 1	n.a.	n.a.
Pulp and puree	5,929	6,484	July 1	1,127	1,029	July 1	n.a.	n.a.
Sauce	n.a.	n.a.	July 1	n.a.	n.a.	July 1	n.a.	n.a.
Vegetables, mixed	5,534	6,141						
Total comparable minor items	146,527	157,877		23,312	18,257		7,276	6,909
Grand total comparable items	330,980	356,267		48,582	46,926		22,949	22,170

1/ Converted from actual cases to standard cases of 24 No. 303 cans.
2/ Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.
3/ Okra, okra and tomatoes, and okra, corn, and tomatoes.
4/ Crop for processing converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 83 and sauerkraut 65.9 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh).
5/ Reported in barrels; converted to 24/303's by using 17.08 cases to the barrel.
6/ California only.

n.a. - not available.

Canners' stock and pack data from the National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors' stock from the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 18.--Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1964 and 1965 and cold storage holdings, October 1, 1966 with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold storage holdings		
	1964	1965	October 1 average 1960-64	October 1, 1965	October 1, 1966 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Asparagus	31	31	26	23	24
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	55	64	64	48	45
Baby	61	82	67	64	65
Total	116	146	131	112	110
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	108	112	112	121	127
French style	61	62	54	53	55
Wax	6	8	2/	2/	2/
Total	175	182	166	174	182
Broccoli	130	122	40	35	41
Brussels sprouts	47	37	15	12	17
Carrots	64	110	16	27	31
Cauliflower	44	46	14	12	17
Corn, cut	160	222	3/152	3/179	3/199
Corn-on-cob	28	40	4/	4/	4/
Mixed vegetables	48	57	17	18	22
Peas, green	337	443	302	370	331
Peas and carrots	22	22	12	9	12
Pumpkin and squash	11	17	5/	5/	5/
Rhubarb	6	6	5/	5/	5/
Spinach	127	122	61	53	64
Succotash	4	7	5/	5/	5/
Kale	4	4	5/	5/	5/
Okra	35	30	5/	5/	5/
Peas, blackeye	23	26	5/	5/	5/
Potato products	1,118	1,219	109	150	238
Turnip greens	21	21	5/	5/	5/
Miscellaneous vegetables	87	108	129	148	157
Total 6/	2,639	3,019	1,189	1,322	1,444

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Not available.
3/ Sweet corn.
4/ Corn-on-cob included with sweet corn.
5/ Included in miscellaneous vegetables.
6/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Stocks from Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 19.--Vegetables, fresh: Average prices received by farmers, per cwt. United States, September 15, 1966 with comparisons

Commodity	1965		1966		
	August	September	July	August	September
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Beans, snap	8.80	10.70	13.50	11.80	10.70
Broccoli	11.80	10.50	11.80	11.60	10.90
Cabbage	2.10	2.00	3.25	4.85	4.00
Cantaloups	4.70	4.45	6.20	7.00	6.00
Carrots	5.30	4.55	6.00	5.30	4.90
Cauliflower	8.20	10.40	9.30	11.20	9.90
Celery	4.40	4.50	7.10	7.20	5.10
Corn, sweet	3.85	3.55	5.90	5.10	4.10
Cucumbers	5.60	6.80	7.30	5.90	6.20
Lettuce	3.30	4.65	5.40	6.00	5.60
Onions	4.80	2.80	5.90	5.50	4.00
Peppers, green	8.20	6.30	12.00	12.10	8.50
Spinach	11.40	12.50	9.70	13.10	11.40
Tomatoes	9.10	8.10	11.60	10.30	7.90
Watermelons	1.25	1.35	1.70	2.00	1.75

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 20.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1966	Average 1960-64	1965 1/	Indicated 1966	Average 1960-64	1965 1/	Indicated 1966
	Average 1960-64	1965 1/							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1.000 cwt.
Winter	21.0	19.4	25.5	190	189	199	3,990	3,659	5,084
Spring									
Early	26.7	35.3	36.1	156	139	137	4,172	4,898	4,951
Late	117.1	121.7	126.6	205	207	214	23,998	25,137	27,057
Summer									
Early	90.5	81.6	92.5	148	146	152	13,386	11,926	14,083
Late	145.8	137.0	143.0	203	221	206	29,636	30,340	29,407
Fall									
8 Eastern	275.0	267.7	279.9	240	233	234	65,990	62,403	65,543
9 Central	318.3	305.3	307.2	140	164	153	44,451	50,072	46,941
9 Western	387.7	434.8	474.3	206	233	218	80,150	101,348	103,242
Total	981.0	1,007.8	1,061.4	194	212	203	190,591	213,823	215,726
United States	1,382.0	1,402.8	1,485.1	192	207	200	265,773	289,783	296,308

1/ Revised.
Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 21.--Potatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points, per hundredweight, U.S. No. 1 grade or better, indicated periods, 1965 and 1966

Shipping point and variety	1965			1966		
	Aug. 14	Sept. 18	Oct. 16	Aug. 13	Sept. 17	Oct. 15
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New Jersey						
Round whites	--	1.98	2.64	--	2.50	2.54
Long Island, New York						
Round whites	2.52	2.00	2.60	3.00	2.76	3.06
New York, Upstate						
Round whites	--	2.22	2.64	--	2.80	3.12
Michigan						
Round whites	--	2.28	2.60	--	2.30	2.96
Colorado						
Russets	--	--	3.00	--	--	2.96
Colorado						
Reds	3.15	2.45	2.75	2.62	2.55	2.16
Idaho-Oregon						
Russets	--	2.76	2.98	2.41	3.74	3.06
Washington						
Russets	3.20	2.38	2.42	2.78	3.16	2.40

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices for the week ended on indicated date. Compiled from Market News Service reports.

Table 22.--Potatoes: U.S. average price received by farmers, per hundredweight, indicated periods, 1965 and 1966

Item	1965			1966		
	July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
U.S. farm price	4.73	2.48	1.90	1.72	2.30	2.15
Parity price	2.60	2.62	2.62	2.78	2.82	2.84
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Price as percent of parity	182	95	73	62	82	76

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 23.--Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1966	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966
	Average 1960-64	1965							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Central Atlantic 1/	36.5	35.4	32.8	109	107	100	3,974	3,774	3,268
Lower Atlantic 2/	46.1	48.0	42.8	94	107	105	4,317	5,143	4,490
South Central 3/	105.6	111.8	98.1	66	79	76	6,939	8,788	7,473
North Central 4/	2.5	2.6	2.6	90	94	85	226	245	222
California	8.9	8.4	8.2	87	95	95	772	798	779
United States	199.3	206.2	184.5	81	91	88	16,227	18,748	16,232

1/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. 2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. 3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. 4/ Missouri and Kansas.
Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 24.--Sweetpotatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1965 and 1966

Item	State	Unit	Week ended			
			1965		1966	
			Sept. 18	Oct. 16	Sept. 17	Oct. 15
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. shipping points						
Porto Rico, uncured	Southern Louisiana points	U.S. No. 1 50 lb. crt.	2.66	2.58	3.06	3.18
Nemagold	Eastern Shore, Virginia-	Bu. bskt.	2.34	2.28	--	2.21
			Tuesday nearest mid-month			
			1965		1966	
			Sept. 14	Oct. 12	Sept. 13	Oct. 18
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Terminal markets						
New York Porto Rico	North Carolina	Bu. bskt.	3.35	4.00	--	3.85
Chicago Porto Rico, uncured	Louisiana	50 lb. crt.	3.80	3.45	3.65	3.90

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

Table 25.--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966 1/

Group, State and classes	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested		For harvest 1966	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966
	Average 1960-64	1965							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Northeast 3/	657	739	729	1,312	876	1,282	8,621	6,472	9,349
Northwest 4/	319	328	351	1,594	1,464	1,696	5,085	4,802	5,952
Southwest 5/	254	244	266	832	849	924	2,113	2,072	2,459
California:									
Large lima	48	46	42	1,645	1,641	1,550	788	755	651
Baby lima	26	13	20	1,711	1,623	1,600	451	211	320
Other	160	163	183	1,315	1,343	1,350	2,098	2,189	2,470
Total California	234	222	245	1,428	1,421	1,404	3,337	3,155	3,441
United States	1,444	1,533	1,591	1,320	1,076	1,333	19,041	16,501	21,201

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned). 3/ New York and Michigan. 4/ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, and Minnesota and North Dakota beginning 1964. 5/ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.
Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 26.--Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested		For harvest 1966	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966
	Average 1960-64	1965							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Minnesota	5	5	3	870	1,350	900	46	68	27
North Dakota	7	7	7	1,082	1,400	1,200	71	98	84
Idaho	112	92	92	1,318	1,630	1,500	1,496	1,500	1,380
Washington	175	116	125	1,382	1,900	1,430	2,416	2,204	1,788
Oregon	15	12	13	1,120	1,500	1,100	163	180	143
United States	319	232	240	1,330	1,746	1,426	4,248	4,050	3,422

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1	Acreage and production of commercial vegetables for processing	9
2	Fall potatoes: Production by areas, United States	14
3	Sweetpotatoes: Production by areas, United States	17
4	Dry edible beans: Production by areas, United States	18
5	Average retail price of specified fresh and canned items, by months, 1962 to date	21
6	Commercially produced vegetables: Civilian per capita consumption, 1937-65	22
7	Civilian per capita consumption of selected commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables, United States, calendar years 1940-65	23
8	Fresh vegetables and melons, commercial: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1919-65	24
9	Canned vegetables: Per capita consumption, 1909-65	26
10	Vegetables, frozen: Per capita consumption, 1938-65	27
11	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight, 1909-65	28
12	Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1960-64, 1965 and indicated 1966	29
13	Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads in 41 cities, indicated periods, 1965 and 1966	30
14	Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1965 and 1966	31
15	Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months, averages 1935-39, 1947-49, 1950-54, and 1955 to date	32
16	Vegetables for commercial processing: Harvested acreage and estimated production, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966	32
17	Canned vegetables: Commercial packs 1964 and 1965 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks 1965 and 1966, by commodities, United States	33
18	Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1964 and 1965 and cold storage holdings, October 1, 1966 with comparisons	34
19	Vegetables, fresh: Average prices received by farmers, per cwt. United States, September 15, 1966 with comparisons	35
20	Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966	35
21	Potatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points, per hundredweight, U.S. No. 1 grade or better, indicated periods, 1965 and 1966	36
22	Potatoes: U.S. average price received by farmers, per hundredweight, indicated periods, 1965 and 1966	36
23	Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966	37
24	Sweetpotatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1965 and 1966	37
25	Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966	38
26	Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966	38

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